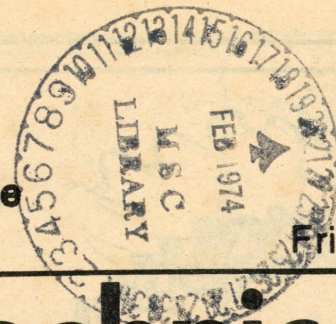


The Chart

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801



Vol. 35, No. 9
Friday, Feb. 22, 1974

Regent urges MSSC technical role

Emphasis on technical training, including establishment of a special program in communications and media, could make Missouri Southern the outstanding college of the state in its ability to offer more educational opportunities to more students.

This is what Regent Norval Matthews told a meeting of the College Trustees-Regents last week in their monthly meeting in the College Union.

Matthews, in a detailed report on a conference on career

education he attended recently in Washington, D.C., said "pursuing technical education with flexibility geared to the needs of the college district provides Missouri Southern with the opportunity to become one of the outstanding colleges of the state."

The college, from its inception, Matthews said, "has recognized the importance of career education," and he urged that priorities in planning of the curricula should include agribusiness, health and allied

services, communications and media, marketing and distribution.

Also at the meeting, Dr. Keith Larrimore, chairman of the business administration division, reported that credit hours generated in the division had shown increases during declining college enrollment. He noted that some 29.5 per cent of the student body had majors in the division.

(In recognition of this percentage, The Chart has recently inaugurated a business-finance section specifically for news of

this area.)

In other matters, the board authorized the administration to negotiate a land trade with the Convention had indicated it Missouri Baptist Convention. The

would be willing to trade a three-acre tract of land it owns on the east side of Duquesne Road, adjacent to the campus, to the college for a similar size north of the college dormitories.

Committee considers changes in college

A "Committee on Change," given the charge to study the College and to make recommendations for changes in curriculum, goals, and philosophy, and to prepare it for its role in the state's educational future, has begun work.

Meeting at 3 p.m. Tuesdays in Dining Room C of the Student Union Building, the committee is now engaged in what might be termed "exploratory sessions," according to Dean Floyd Belk who serves on the committee.

Also on the committee are three division chairmen, Dr. Harold Cooper, Mr. James Maupin, and Mr. Keith

Larimore; also, Dr. Glen Dolence, Mr. James Gray, Dr. Julio Leon, Dr. Eugene Mouser, Dr. James Sandrin, Dr. Pudukkottai Subramanian; and Miss Terri Ward, a student.

In connection with the committee's work, Dr. Tom Holman of the history department has prepared a paper entitled "The Liberal Arts College in the Year 2000; Quo Vadis Missouri Southern?" That paper forms part of the first edition of Nexus in this edition of The Chart.

Meetings of the committees are open, and interested persons are invited to attend.

College extends hours for WRH

There has been a change in the policy involving the closing hours of the women's residence hall, according to Mrs. Myrna McDaniel, dean of women at Missouri Southern.

The change has been in effect since Feb. 1. The new closing hours for the women's residence hall are, for freshman women, 12 midnight Sunday through Thursday, and open hours on Friday and Saturday. Closing hours for upperclass women are 12:30 a.m. Sunday through Thursday, and open hours on Friday and Saturday.

These extended hours will not change the previous hours of locking the hall or the measures taken to provide the women with maximum security. The hall will continue to be locked and secured

at 11:30 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and at 1:00 a.m. Friday and Saturday.

A night hostess will be on duty for the one hour extended during the week and unlock the hall for those women who find it necessary to be out of the hall for that one-hour period. The same procedure will be followed on Friday and Saturday nights with a hostess on duty throughout the night to facilitate entrance into the hall and to maintain the security for those in the hall.

The purpose for this change is that young women should have the opportunity to assume responsible, adult roles, Dean McDaniels noted.

Any questions concerning the new hours should be directed to Mrs. McDaniel's office located on the first floor of Hearn Hall.

Actress Cicely Tyson will give performance here next week

Cicely Tyson, perhaps the most talked-about actress in America at the moment, will appear on the MSSC campus at 8:30 p.m. Friday, March 1.

In one of only 10 appearances she is making nationally this year on stage, Miss Tyson will present a program entitled "An Evening with Cicely Tyson," which is described as an "unstructured performance."

The program is expected to include a discussion by the famed actress on the place of women, and black women in particular, in the film industry.

General public will be admitted at a cost of \$2 per person. Admission for students with an I.D. card will be \$1. The performance will be in the college gymnasium.

Miss Tyson was an academy award nominee in 1973 for her performance in the movie "Sounder." Her performance in that film was described by many critics as one of the finest in recent years. Liza Minnelli won the Oscar that year for "Cabaret."

Miss Tyson and Dianne Ross were the first black actresses ever nominated for the best actress award, and both were nominated in the same year.

Most recently, Miss Tyson has won unprecedented critical acclaim for her performance in the CBS-TV movie, "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman," shown nationally last month.

In that role, Miss Tyson played the role of a fictitious woman who had been born in slavery and had lived through the civil rights disturbances of the 1960s. She played the title character from the age of 19 to the age of 110.

The film scored a 49 per cent share of the viewing audience that night and placed third in the



CICELY TYSON AND "MISS JANE PITTMAN"

Math club announces rules for annual contest

Math Club announces rules for its annual contest, with two divisions, one for club members and one for all other college students, being offered.

First place winner in the Club Division will receive \$15, and first and second place winners in the "open" division will receive trophies. Winner of first prize will have his name engraved on the plaque hanging permanently in the Mathematics Department office.

All full-time students of MSSC

are eligible to participate in the "open division." Work must be done on white 8½ by 11 paper. Problems may be picked up Monday, March 18, in the mathematics office, S-214. Problems must be turned in to the same office on or before Monday, March 25.

Papers will be judged by members of the mathematics faculty on the basis of accuracy, mathematical sophistication, elegance, and neatness. Their decisions will be final.

Southern becomes ASM associate

Missouri Southern State College has been accepted as an associated institution of the Associated Students of Missouri. The A.S.M. is a recognized statewide organization concerned with governmental affairs in Missouri, with its headquarters located in Columbia.

The Student Senate organized a Steering Committee last October which investigated the possibilities of joining the A.S.M.

All reports were favorable and \$78.30 was allotted for membership.

Co-chairman of the committee are Jim Cook and Bob Mills; with Jon Johnson and Gail Stewart assisting. The chairman of the committees at each institution are representatives to the Board of Directors.

The A.S.M. has been working under its present form for approximately one year, after being

reorganized from the Missouri Student Lobby.

The purpose stated for the corporation is to instruct or train students in Missouri institutions of learning for improving or developing their capabilities in the area of governmental activities, and to instruct and inform the public on Missouri legislation which could be useful to the individual student and beneficial to their community.

Each year, one major issue is decided upon for which the association will work on for the forthcoming year. Last year's issue was the Equal Rights Amendment and this year their support is behind the 18-year-old majority rights bill.

An organizational meeting will be held here on campus March 19 to determine what interests the



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HERBLOCK IN THE WASHINGTON POST

"You're sure you're a fire-breathing dragon?"

Response to editorial demonstrates concern

Quick response by the art department to our editorial in the last issue concerning photography classes is gratifying evidence that some faculty members and some departments are attuned to the needs of the college community.

The art department, in a story elsewhere in this edition, reveals that photography classes may be offered as early as next semester for general students. The catch, however, is in providing of necessary equipment by the college.

That is the catch in the only photography-related class now offered on campus — photojournalism. While not technically a class in photography but

rather one in the preparation of pictures for publication, basic camera techniques are necessary. But without excessive budget demands on students or on the college, and without darkroom facilities, the course becomes untenable.

Photography is not an inexpensive subject to pursue. But experience in publication of The Chart is enough to convince anyone of the necessity for centralized darkroom facilities and for centralized photographic supplies.

With The Chart, the Crossroads, and other college publications struggling with the problems of photography this semester alone — (The Chart has no photographic staff at the present) — solutions must be found. A photography class is a necessary first step. We only hope that the college can find its way clear to fund such a class, provide for pooling and sharing of facilities and equipment. The entire college will be the beneficiary.

Truckers' strike brings violence as result of nation's energy crisis

The first real violence resulting from the energy crisis came to America earlier in the month in the form of terrorism centering around the independent trucker's strike. In the 11 days the walk-out swept the nation, two truckers died, scores more were wounded and countless reports came of highway sniping, tire slashing and windshield breaking. The strike has now

ended and the truckers are back on the road, but the diesel fuel price rise has been passed on to the consumer in the form of hiked freight costs to absorb higher fuel prices.

The strike came to an end when President Nixon froze the already inflated price of diesel oil. It would seem however, that the administration's answer of freezing prices is no answer at all. A price rollback, demanded by the truckers would be great for their business but would do little to solve the energy crunch. Even if the oil embargo were lifted, all the country would have plenty of oil at inflated prices.

The only hope for America now is to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency by the 1980's by developing our latent oil fields and new sources of fuel from coal and shale. Until then, we will have to put up with lowered speed limits rationing and higher prices and hopefully make sure that we will never again be dependent on a small group of Arab states for an essential part of our nation's fuel.

'The Exorcist'? Save your money

"The Exorcist," a film concerning satanistic possession of a twelve-year-old, has been praised as a true religious insight, and conversely as blasphemy. The book on which the movie was based had a major theme and was an interesting and entertaining work. The movie, however, bases its entire effect on the sensational aspect of the book and loses the whole point of the story.

"The Exorcist" as a movie has produced nausea, fainting, and minor incidents of violence. If current trends continue, "The Exorcist" will prove to be an all time record-setter in the film industry. Already an astounding number of tickets have been sold at staggering prices.

This might suggest that the American public enjoys sadistic and obscene acts in living color. One psychiatrist, Dr. William A. Bellamy, of California, believes one anticipating fear will try to overcome it by confronting the fear. This theory might give more credibility to the film's popularity.

The book's encompassing theme of "God triumphs over evil" is completely absorbed and lost in the film. The book's ending was concise, while the end of the film leaves the viewer confused and missing the point.

Undoubtedly, however, the film will play to packed houses in Joplin and the area as elsewhere. Our advice, having seen the film, is to skip it. It's not worth the inflated cost of admission.

The Chart

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801

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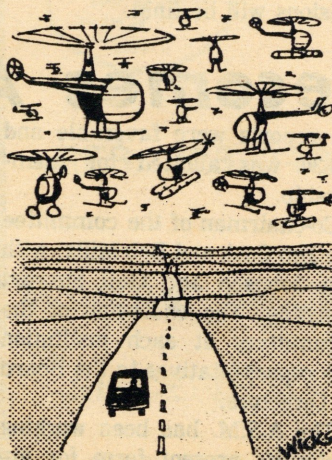
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Stress on experience given by business staff

By BILL CUNNINGHAM

One of the criticisms businessmen often have concerning new graduates with degrees in business is that they have studied only theory. This theory must then be applied to real life situations, in which the graduate has no experience.

The faculty of the MSSC business department realize this problem. What is needed is a practical application of the principles learned in class. This is analogous to a Biology or drafting lab, in which the student uses the concepts of the course in an actual problem.

While MSSC has no formal Business Lab, per se, every attempt is made to give the student opportunities to use his knowledge in an actual business situation.

Mr. Robert Miller, assistant professor of business, is utilizing this approach in several of his classes. His marketing research class is working on four separate field projects.

The first of these projects is a telephone survey to be conducted in the Joplin area. The survey will compare viewership of the three area television stations during two time periods. The results will be analyzed to determine the most popular station during each time period.

The second project is a semantic differential utilizing four control groups. A questionnaire will be distributed to the groups, and will have a series of statements or adjectives. The individuals will then evaluate a subject in relation to these statements, and how they apply to these subjects.

The third project is a demand study, the results of which will be used by a local eating establishment. The class will determine if there is sufficient demand for a new business in a specific location. These results will be used to determine the feasibility of opening the business.

The fourth project is a location study. The class will establish the most favorable location for a hypothetical plant.

The class is responsible for managing the projects, developing sampling techniques, construction of questionnaires, training of interviewers, and evaluating the results. They are working with the computer center in the compiling and organizing of the data.

Mr. Miller's advertising class is also involved with a project. They have the responsibility of developing a promotional campaign regarding the student's role in the energy crisis. A complete report on the project is elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Julio Leon, assistant professor of business, also believes in the practical ap-

proach utilizing theory. Last semester his advertising class was given control of the promotional campaign for a "Round Up Day" sponsored by the Central Assembly of God Church. They made decisions concerning media selection; budgeting; design, publication, and distribution of promotion; and analysis of results.

This semester, Dr. Leon gave his personnel management class a project concerning job analysis. They constructed a job analysis and then were required to fill a vacancy for the particular job. They had to advertise the vacancy in the correct media, interview, analyze and chose the most qualified applicant. Dr. Leon plans on bringing in speakers on topics concerning union and management relations, and employee and employer relations.

These projects utilize all the basic principles and theory taught in advertising, economics, marketing, and the other business courses. Their application is not only practical, but also timely, such as the energy crisis. They enable the student to become familiar with the business world and its operations by requiring him to research and work within it.

Other instructors use this approach of combining theory and practical application, and the business department uses the case method in its upper level courses. This involves the studying, analyzing, and making recommendations on real life problems in the business world. All fundamentals and principles

of business must be utilized.

Dr. Leon supplements his business policy course with a computer game. The class is divided into teams. Each team represents an established firm in a particular industry. All firms sell the same product, and start out on an equal basis. The firms make 20 to 25 decisions, each decision hypothetically in one fiscal quarter. The areas of consideration are price, units of production, advertising, research and development, plant investment, and payment of dividends.

The decisions are fed into MSSC's computer which matches them against market conditions and the actions of the other firms. Competition is created, and as near real conditions as possible are established. Standings in the industry are based on net profit. A scaled down version of this game is to be incorporated into the introduction to business course. A more complex version is being considered for the future business policy courses.

Some students and faculty feel that a more structured, formal business lab should be introduced as part of the curriculum. This would involve two to three hours of lab per week, including field work, and would include individual problems to supplement the courses. One major project per semester, could be used involving several classes.

This program would require precise organization and would depend upon the cooperation of the area businessmen and organizations. No such formal program is now being considered.

To reduce energy consumption:

Advertising class takes project on saving fuel

By KEN SMITH

Reduction of energy consumption by the college, faculty and students — that's the assignment given this semester's morning advertising class as part of its course requirements.

For the next few weeks the advertising class will be planning, organizing, conducting and following up on a class project designed to make the campus more energy conscious.

Already, two major problems have been recognized. One being the lack of a variety of media to promote the campaign in and the other being a lack of funds to purchase materials with. The only media available to the advertising class is the walls of campus buildings and The Chart.

Off campus promotion will probably be limited to public service announcements on local radio stations and possibly an appearance on KODE program FYI.

The advertising class has been divided into three groups to facilitate the handling of the campaign, and publicity group who will take care of news releases and broadcast items, a creative group who will determine a theme and handle the drawing of wall posters, and the coverage group who will determine the most effective placement of posters. Each group consists of approximately eight persons with the class being predominantly marketing and management majors.



HONORED are Ms. Mildred Cummings (left) and Ms. Betty Hoag, who receive a plaque of appreciation from Stephen Holt, secretary of the Student Senate.

Senate honors two

Two long time food service employees at Missouri Southern State College were honored this week by the Student Senate. A bronze plaque with engraved inscription recognizing kind, courteous and efficient service was presented to Mildred

Cummings and Betty Hoag. Both women have been employed in the Snack Bar area of the food service department since it originated at M.S.S.C. in 1967.

Stephen Holt, Secretary of the Student Senate and sponsor of the bill made the presentation.

Committee okays management B.S.

By BILL CUNNINGHAM

The Academic Policies Committee has recently given approval for the addition of a B.S. Degree in Management-Technology to the programs currently offered by the Division of Business Administration.

The degree program is strictly a transfer program for students with an associate degree that is approved by the Missouri Commission of Higher Education. The associate degree

must be from a technical field that is not management oriented.

There are many individuals with associate degrees, who are well qualified and readily employed in operative capacities in the industrial world. However, an individual's career development is often stifled by his being unqualified for promotion from the operative level of an organization into management positions.

The high concentration of courses in technical fields along with general course requirements for the associate degree does not permit the needed level of training in management and related fields. The major purpose of this new program is to give the individual with an associate degree the opportunity to acquire a baccalaureate degree and improve his career potential by acquiring managerial skills.

Basically, the program consists of an associate degree (64 hours) plus a core of currently offered business and general education courses. Since this program requires a combination of existing courses, there are no additional costs other than those associated with enrollment growth. By increasing enrollment, the program will actually lower costs by reducing excess capacity, and absorbing part of the fixed costs of the college.

The program requires a minimum of an associate degree in an acceptable technological field with a 2.5 G.P.A. Further information may be obtained from the Division of Business Administration.

While the project is dedicated to promoting energy savings, no one will be urged to sit in the dark or risk chilblains but to cut down on wasteful use of fuel. Students and faculty will be urged to walk on short trips, from car pools, shut off unneeded lights and to become more conscientious in the use of energy.

The project was assigned by Mr. Robert Miller after reading an article on the subject in a recent issue of Advertising Age. Miller said that he was "excited about the project because it represents an opportunity to work with a timely project with a total promotion package."

The users of the campus can begin looking for the results of the campaign shortly

Staff, crew for 'Summertree' announced

Final preparations are underway for the semester's first Barn Theatre production. The College Players will present Ron Cowen's "Summertree" March 4 through March 9.

"Summertree" is a deeply

moving, and often humorous story of a young man and his relationship to his world. It covers such diverse themes as relationships to parents, government, and lover among others. "Summertree" stars Tom

Green, Susan Warren, Ron Gilliland, Julie Dale, Alexander Brietzke, and Clifford Oakes. It is under the direction of Duane Hunt, and the assistant director is Kathy McCorkle.

The light crew is headed by William Denney, and the crew is Jody Short, Suzanne House, Julie Isenmann, Stephen Brietzke, Mark Claussen, and Patti German.

Costume design for the production is by Shirley Gollhofer, and the costume crew consists of Terry Ward, Linda Tomlinson, Margie McGahan, Gail Stewart, Scott Stutzman, Julie Dale, and Christy Hunt.

Make up and hair styles are by Cecil Cates, with Peggy Morgan assisting.

Sound effects are provided by Keith Mackey (chairman) and Joe Warren.

Properties for the actors are supplied by Bob Morris (chairman) and Peggy Morgan.

The Box Office chairman is Susan Warren, and the crew includes Keith Mackey, Suzanne House, Mark Claussen, Sam Claussen, Jan Pyle, and Ted Estes.

Stephen Brietzke is in charge of program continuity.

The Stage Manager for the production is Tim Thomas, and Christy Hunt is the House Manager.

For reservations for "Summertree", call the Barn Theatre Box Office at 624-8103, and ask for the Box Office at extension 268 between 1 and 4 p.m.

Office open for reservations

The next production of the Barn Theatre, Ron Cowen's "Summertree" will open Monday, March 4, and run through Saturday, March 9. Curtain time is 8 p.m. each evening.

The box office is open now to

take reservations. Box office hours will be from 1 to 4 p.m. Reservations may be by calling 624-8103 and asking for the Barn Theatre at extension 268.

Admission is free for MSSC students with their ID, and

tickets for all others is \$1.56.

It is urged that reservations be made as early as possible to insure getting a seat on the night desired, as the theatre is usually sold out in advance.

'Puss in Boots' opens tomorrow

Preparations are in full swing for the next Children's Theatre production, the classic children's tale of "Puss In Boots", a traditional European story adapted for the stage by Madge Miller.

To be presented at 1 and 3 p.m. on Feb. 23 at North Junior High, March 2 at South Junior High, and March 9 at Carthage Junior High. "Puss In Boots" is presented as a Barn Theatre Production in conjunction with the Joplin branch of the Association of Childhood Education.

Pat Kluthe is director of the play, and Sarah Faucett is assistant director.

Scene design is by Sam Claussen (chairman), Jan Pyle, Mike McCullough, and Tim Thomas.

The lighting crew is Patti German (chairman), Tim Thomas, and Stephen Brietzke.

Costume design is by Terry Ward (chairman), Marge McGahan, Christy Hunt, Gail Stewart, Scott Stutzman, and Linda Tomlinson.

Props are by Cecil Cates (chairman), Sarah Fausett, Julie

Dale, and Mary Goade.

The sound crew includes Jan Pyle (chairman) and Keith Mackey.

Make-up design is by Sarah Fausett, visitations are coordinated by Ted Estes and publicity is handled by Keith Mackey. Stage Manager for the production is Jody Short.

Dates changed for plays; college calendar in error

Production dates for the Children's Theatre production of "Puss In Boots" that were announced in the last issue of The Chart were incorrect.

The correct dates are as follows:

"Puss In Boots" will appear at North Junior High School on Saturday, Feb. 23, at South

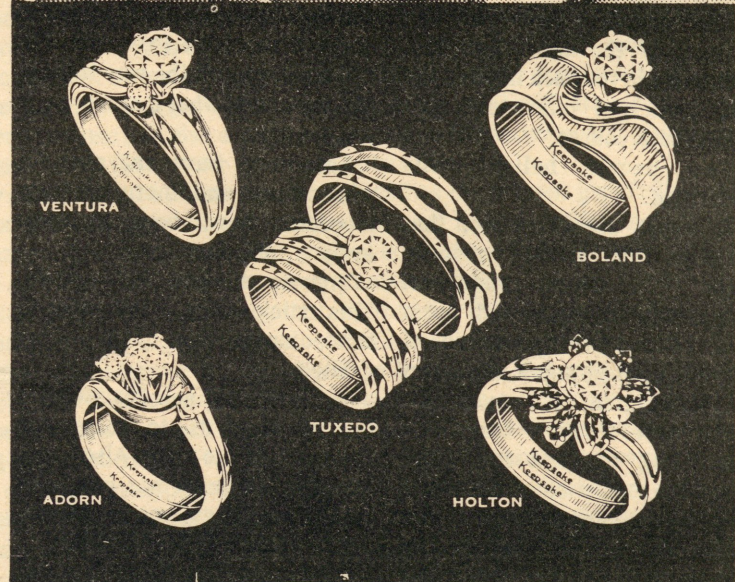
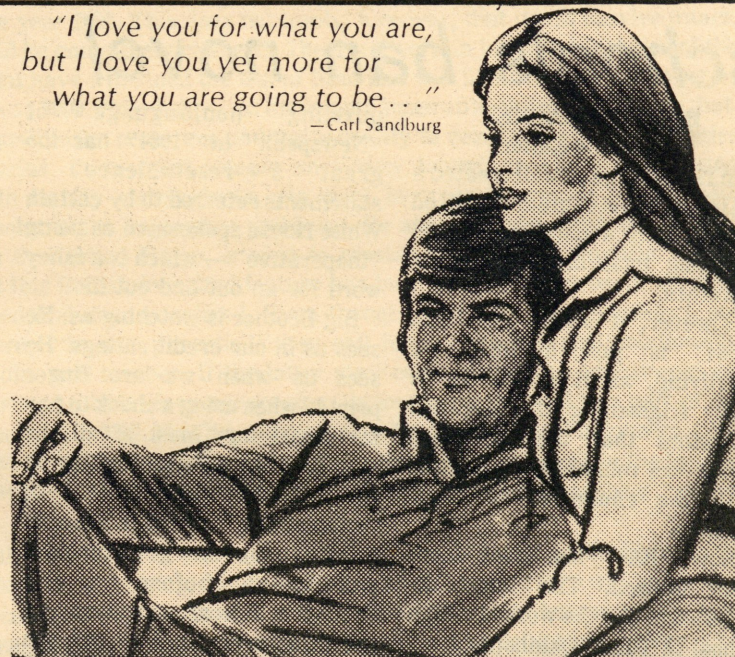
Junior High School on Saturday, March 2, and at Carthage Junior High School on Saturday, March 9.

Curtain times for all production dates are at 1 and 3 p.m.

Previously reported incorrect dates were taken from the college calendar.

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but I love you yet more for
what you are going to be..."*

—Carl Sandburg



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Film on Red revolution scheduled Tuesday night

The Spiva Art Center Film Society with the assistance of the Missouri State Council on the Arts, will present the sixth program in the current film classics series at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Fine Arts Gallery on the M.S.S.C. campus.

Sergi Eisenstein's monumental epic, "Ten Days That Shook The World" and the animated short

"Rainbow Dance" will be shown.

The Eisenstein film depicts the historical forces set into motion by the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II and the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The fact that events were re-enacted in the actual settings, with crowds who may have participated in them ten years before, gives the picture an even greater force of impact.

The universal appeal of this film is reflected in an article from "The New Yorker" thus: "Possibly the most distinguished picture in the history of the cinema; it is the art of the motion picture matured after years of effort."

Also on the program in the five minute abstract cartoon by Len Lye, whose work, done in 1936, is considered many years ahead of its time.

Admission is \$1.00 at the door for non-members of the film society or by season ticket.



EISENSTEIN' monumental film "Ten Days That Shook the World" will be shown Tuesday.

>1984< horrifying, schools ban novel

By KEITH MACKEY
(Associate Editor)

In 1949 George Orwell created a satirical masterpiece entitled "1984". It is a horrifying novel depicting totalitarianism in its extremes.

However, it seems now that "1984" is just a little too horrifying, as it seems to be badly frightening the so-called educators that the American public has mistakenly entrusted with the education of their children.

Now "1984" has once more been banned. The latest institution to ban the work in a high school in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The official reason for the banning of the novel was that "one page in the book implies the two principal characters had sexual intercourse."

Few people believe this statement.

It would seem, rather, that students read of the "memory hole" (in which historical documents disappear with out a trace) and can't help but think of the overworked paper shredders in Washington. It would also seem that it is a little embarrassing to read in "1984" about the sophisticated electronic bugging equipment and then turn on the news and be confronted by the tentacles of the Watergate bugging.

It would also seem that the

puzzling nonlanguage of "Newspeak" in "1984" has too great a resemblance to statements referred to by certain White House spokesmen as being "inoperative" — which is a fancy word for an out and out lie.

Big Brother is watching us. He sees us in our credit ratings. He sees us when we are finger printed when using a check to pay for something. Most of all, he sees us when we dare indulge in the forbidden fruit of "doublethink", which is actually thinking out the governmental policies put before us. Big Brother will hear you when you are in a tavern in New Orleans and you mention that someone ought to shoot the President. He will track you all the way to New Mexico ... and what a spectacle it will be.

Americans have sat placidly while more and more of their freedoms have been stripped away ... uh, ... er

You never read this article. This article is, as of this point in time, inoperative. This never existed.

We want to thank Big Brother for allowing us to raise our thermostats to 68. Also, our gasoline allotment has just been raised to 45 gallons a month, again, thanks to Big Brother.

Remember not to think about such things, as doublethink comes under the jurisdiction of the Thought Police.

Art department hopes to offer photography class next term

Photography classes may be offered as soon as next semester, according to Mr. Darrel Dishman, head of the Art Department at M.S.S.C.

The projection was made on the basis of the interest shown in night photography classes which are now being conducted under the sponsorship of the Continuing Education Division.

The classes are held in three sections, one night per week for each section, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings from 7 until 9.

The classes are taught by Jim Mueller, who also develops most of the film shot by the students.

Classes sponsored by the Continuing Education Division are designed to be orientated to the interest of the community and, if the interest level proves high enough, prelude to classes offered for credit by the college.

Interest in photography is obviously present. Preliminary predictions of the number of applicants centered around approximately 20 people; this contrasted to an actual turnout of 55 members of the community.

Because of a lack of facilities, the night classes are of an introductory nature, attempting to instill in the student a knowledge of what makes a good picture.

A complete photography class would also deal with the more mechanical aspects of the art, such as development of pictures. But the equipment for such instruction would have to be furnished by the college before such a class could be offered.

But in the meanwhile...

Science club starts its class next week

Initial meeting of a new photography class sponsored by Chi Epsilon Phi, chemistry, physics, and pre-engineering club, will be at 7 p.m. next Wednesday at the Police Academy, Room 108.

The course will cover introduction to the camera, film characteristics, photography techniques, film processing, printing of black and white negatives, laboratory work by students, close-up photography,

and photomicroscopy.

A registration fee of five dollars will cover the cost of film and other materials. Enrollment in the class must be limited to 15 students, due to size of laboratory facilities. The course will be held for an eight week period.

Student photographer Phil Steed will be primary instructor of the course. Persons interested in the class should contact Dr. Phillip Whittle in S-222, extension 226, before Wednesday.

Aquatic science group witnesses EPA project

Twenty aquatic science students from MSSC witnessed the work of a federal government environmentalist during a recent visit to the Environmental Protection Agency's water testing laboratory trailer.

Dr. Gerald E. Elick, associate professor of biology, said the students watched studies being done by the E.P.A. on the effects of water pollution on catfish.

Studies with the catfish are done, Dr. Elick said, as the

E.P.A. unit travels throughout the area testing water samples from sewage treatment plants as well as water from private industry to see if waste water meets pollution standards.

After the tour of testing facilities at the E.P.A. unit, students got to see the new tertiary sewage treatment and waste process building at the Turkey Creek facility near Joplin.

New magazine seeking art, poetry contributions

A new magazine, The Missouri Poet, is soliciting submissions from MSSC faculty and students. Published in Columbia, Mo., the magazine publishes works of poets from throughout the state and from neighboring states. Deadline for its next issue is

March 15, and solicited are photographs, poems, and artwork. Contributions are to be sent, with a self-addressed stamped envelope for their return, to: The Missouri Poet, 605 West Broadway, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

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The Liberal Arts College in the year 2000 Quo Vadis Missouri Southern?

By DR. TOM HOLMAN
Assistant Professor of History
Missouri Southern State College

The liberal arts college, like the younger generation, has always been "going to the dogs." It is not too presumptuous to suppose that early Greek and Roman scholars lamented the inclusion of Christian ethics in the rigid trivium and quadrivium. In more modern times humanists such as Norman Foerster and Irving Babbitt have decried the passing of the liberal arts college due to the emphasis on humanitarianism and more specifically the dangerous socialistic influences of the New Deal which placed such a heavy emphasis on the materialistic aspects of the good life. Foerster called for a revival of the "true" liberal arts college. History provides us with ample evidence that attempts to revive the "good old days," as Foerster longed to do, are only exercises in frustration. But, what Foerster also said, nearly thirty-five years ago, which sounded as modern as tomorrow, was that the growing universities were setting the wrong models for society. He called them "the dinosaurs of higher education...that provided primitivistic training for ruthless competition in the modern jungle." He also predicted, anticipating experts in the field of higher education like Alden E. Dunham, Paul Dressel, Earl J. McGrath, to name only a few, that "In the contest between the college and the university the college that tries to survive by imitating the university will simply commit suicide." He also attacked professional specialists and called for the recruitment of a liberal faculty. Finally, Foerster asserted his belief concerning the future of the liberal arts:

We do not know what lies ahead. Perhaps the future will deal more kindly with an institution that places first things first, than with one that adopts a passing fashion. Perhaps it will turn out that the liberal college is intimately in touch with modern needs. Perhaps there are permanent values in her tradition.

Current literature on the liberal arts college contain a number of themes that appear time and time again which suggest the correctness of many of Foerster's views, but at the same time conflict with his definition of a liberal arts college. In defining the liberal arts college of the future, there is almost no agreement, but rather complete unanimity on what it is now, and what it has been in the past. The past is stereotyped by the Yale Faculty Report of 1828. This simple, logical, intense document had a greater influence on the history of higher education in the United States than any other single publication between the Revolution and the Civil War. It reported that "the two great points to be gained in intellectual culture, are the discipline and the furniture of the mind; expanding its powers, and storing it with knowledge." Intellectual discipline was reason enough for ancient languages. The critics of today's liberal arts college claim that they can claim that distinction only in the introductory paragraphs of their catalog, but in reality only mirror the comprehensive university, as attested by the course listings.

By the year 2000 the semantic battle may well be over. Most will have agreed that it is a contradiction of terms to define liberal arts; for once the term is defined it is no longer liberal. This will make the task of those who write college catalogs easier, for many hours will be saved in drafting a definition that will be outdated by the time of publication. As Morris Keeton so aptly said in a recent article in the Journal of Higher Education, "The game of trying to formulate a single, wholly acceptable statement of purpose often requires more energy than it is worth." The best one can do is to say that liberal arts colleges must provide an education for the good life. The good life is most frequently, and realistically, interpreted to be the practical life best suited to the individual and the society which he is a part. Society does not remain constant. "The rapidity of change today," Keeton believes

requires a college constantly to reconsider what it should be doing and how it might be getting it done. This reconsideration is essential, not because liberal education is a fluctuating, vague, or indefinite aspiration, but because, though it is an abiding one, its implications and application changes with the condition of men and with their circumstances.

Certainly the early Greek and Roman scholars would have approved of this approach, for their concept was to provide an education for the needs of the student in the society in which he lived. The trivium and quadrivium served that purpose quite well — then.

The thesis of this paper assumes the central importance of the liberal arts

college in the year 2000. This does not imply, however, that it will survive intact, nor that it will be completely changed. There are certain inherited features of the institution that have withstood the test of time and will likely appear as strong as ever in the year 2000. Eric Ashby, an extremely innovative thinker, suggests that, in spite of equalitarian pressures and the necessity to deal both with mediocrities and excellencies, there must remain an "ivory tower" in which outstanding thinkers, both faculty and students, can work in order to provide society with alternative solutions to long-range problems. He also suggests, contrary to most observers in the United States, a need to reestablish "in loco parentis." Asby believes that this British inherited feature has been attacked because it has been institutionalized and depersonalized. Even though most American educators are willing to scrap "in loco parentis," they call for a close personal relationship between scholar and teacher. If the latter view of the American educational experts holds true, Ashby's views concerning "in loco parentis" will be a part of the liberal arts college in 2000. Finally, Ashby insists that institutional autonomy must also persist in the future, but believes that the only way to maintain it in the face of growing pressure by individual institutions joining together to achieve "group autonomy."

On the other hand, there will be much that will be different on the liberal arts campus in 2000. To begin with, the students will be different. There will be no way to characterize the student body except by the use of the term human being. Age, sex, race, wealth, philosophy, or mental ability will not be delimiting factors. The sharp line between levels of academic achievement will not exist. The current argument over whether more or less time should be spent by the individual in higher education will be superfluous as each individual will progress as fits his individual needs and the degree granted at any given point will either have to be renewed every ten years or else a higher one obtained. Education and life will be on a continuum rather than two or more concentric circles.

The new students not as materialistic minded as the present generation, will demand a program that provides more options for a more satisfying life not limited to economic security. Today the student is a victim of his own environment and often is as conservative about where education takes place as are his contemporary instructors and administrators. By the year 2000 this narrow view that education must take place in the classroom will be replaced, and the distinction between formal and informal education will be less clear. Not only will the new student reject the classroom as the only place learning takes place, but the heterogeneous student body will not accept an inflexible curriculum designed for a more homogeneous clientele. Philosophies concerning entrance requirements will continue to change, admitting the heterogeneous student body.

Compounding the need for innovation is the fact that the student population in higher education will double by 2000. Even though confronted with this picture the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education reports in its study "New Students and New Places" (1971), that the future holds out the promise of more small liberal

(Continued on next page)

Introducing NEXUS

"Nexus" is a Greek word meaning "link." And in this edition of The Chart, we introduce NEXUS 3.

NEXUS 3 derives its name from the fact that it is the third link in the communication chain of the college journalism department, the first two being The Chart and FOCUS.

NEXUS 3 will devote itself to publication of scholarly papers on a variety of subjects, mostly by faculty members, in an effort to demonstrate the variety and scope of research which goes on at this college.

Also, by publication of such papers, students should get a better idea of the type of research papers their professors and colleagues prepare for learned societies.

Because of typographical difficulties in newspapering, it is not possible to reproduce footnotes; therefore, the papers appear in print without documentation. Documentation has been made in all cases, however.

NEXUS 3 will appear twice during the current semester. This first edition is devoted to papers of Dr. Tom Holman, member of the MSSC history department.

(Continued from preceding page)

arts colleges, ranging in size from 1,000 to 2,500. It is true that the small size allows the liberal arts education its best press, but by 2000 most students will find themselves a part of a much larger educational institution. In fact, Christopher Jencks, a writer for the "Educational Record," suggests that community is no longer a necessity, but "pluralism and creative anarchy" would provide a more relevant, or liberal, educational battleground for future students. But the major factor for moving in the direction of larger institutions is finances. Most writers in this area stress economic accountability as an influential factor in the future development of the liberal arts college. In the year 2000, liberal arts colleges are more likely to resemble the Wisconsin cluster college concept than the one envisioned by the Carnegie Commission Report.

The curriculum of the liberal arts college in 2000 will be characterized by several features. Earl J. McGrath, B. L. Smith, and other experts in the field, believe that all subjects can be considered liberal if they represent a meaningful liberalization to any individual. This does not mean a proliferation of courses, but innovative planning. Statewide or regional coordination, cooperation between colleges, and counseling that will match the student to the educational institution, will all provide ways to meet the expanding needs of the student without increasing the individual curriculums. In addition to these external developments, the liberal arts college in 2000 will develop internal innovative ways to meet the multiplicity of student needs by providing independent studies for all students, integrated seminars, and interdisciplinary studies based on teaching methodology stressing Daniel Bell's conceptual inquiry, capstone courses, and an integrated climate for learning.

The current belief that undergraduate studies must prepare the students for graduate school or specific employment in order to attract both students and faculty will be fully discredited by 2000, and the liberal arts colleges will be reestablished at the center of the education system. The new student will not demand vocational specialization as such but will insist on both depth and breadth in the course offerings. The old reasons for evading this demand will be gone. Paul A. Brinker, writing in the "Journal of Higher Education," pointed out that the current extreme interest in teaching by the lock-step method is also related to a lack of interest and knowledge about student needs on the part of the advisors and faculty.

The 2000 concept of curriculum will not be limited to the classroom or even the campus. Much of what will be a part of liberal education will be found in the inner-city, factories, shops, and social institutions of American society. As internationalism will be an accepted part of a liberal education, travel to distant parts of the globe will be commonplace as means of quick transportation will have matched our electronic communication devices. Work-study programs will be widespread, and have as respected a place in the curriculum as they have today at Antioch College.

Other innovations in the liberal arts curriculum might well include what A.A. Nemetz, writing in the "Journal of General Education," calls the "new" trivium and quadrivium. Since the trivium dealt with communication skills and the quadrivium with world views, Nemetz suggests an interdisciplinary approach to include one area in sociology, psychology, and anthropology; a second area to include the economic disciplines and advertising; and a third area in logic, to make up the "new trivium." For the "new quadrivium" an historical approach to the basic institutions that have shaped our society, to include political, social, religious, and educational institutions.

Finally, in relation to curriculum, and perhaps most important, by the year 2000 a more profound acceptance of academic freedom will be in operation. The liberal arts curriculum cannot be successful without academic freedom which will be fully applicable in both "Lehrfreiheit" and "Lernfreiheit." Writing on this topic in "The Liberal Arts College," George P. Schmidt reached the vital center of this issue when he said:

The future of the liberal arts is staked on the continued vitality of the principle of academic freedom... A liberal education does not depend on the form of the college organization or the content of the curriculum both of which have changed and will change again, but on the open mind.

Another strong thread in the educational literature concerns the leadership of the future liberal arts college. The term "leadership" is used, for by the year 2000 the decision making process will not be as sharply divided as it is today. Decisions will come from the board, the administration, the faculty, the students, and the public. The student population in higher education grow and become more heterogeneous. A techno-automated society will create more complex needs. The need for specialists and generalists will be increased. In this more complex situation decentralization of authority will be necessary within the liberal arts institutions which will result in a new concept of leadership. Morris T. Keeton and Conrad Hilberry in a study, "Liberal Arts Colleges: A Call to Leadership," show that the individual will need more autonomy in a complex society. This autonomy must be linked with a better communication system and a method of decision making based on consultation rather than by edict.

Christopher Jencks and David Riesman, two of the most respected analysts in the field of higher education, are convinced that the "academic profession increasingly determines the character of undergraduate education in America." By the year 2000 this leadership will be wiser and rather than training men to write papers, they will emphasize training men to "communicate with students on a face to face basis." Leaders of the liberal arts college must make faculty selections on the basis of the prospective professors' personal views toward liberal arts education and the professional training for a liberal educational experience.

Responsibilities of leaders in the liberal arts college of the future may be reduced in the non-academic areas. As the needs of society grow more complex,

most writers believe that the liberal arts college will become less complex by a reduction in the curriculum and service activities. The American historian, Henry Steele Commager, has suggested the elimination of any course that can be provided by the library, such as history and journalism. Many writers believe the educational process can be speeded up, thereby increasing efficiency. At the same time, these educational writers assume that the liberal arts college will and must remain small. On the basis of these predictions the job of the administration in the liberal arts college will be simplified and, in fact, some writers believe fewer administrators will be needed.

In a provocative article, "Are Our Universities Schools," Henry C. Johnson suggests a more drastic way to reduce the complexity of the college of the future. "New institutions," meaning the university which is "not a school but an agency of our society to solve problems assigned to it," should be excluded from the process and procedures of the educational system. This would help keep the educational institutions small and better able to meet the needs of the student. This possibility does not look promising for the year 2000 because any plan that restricts or tries to define what is or is not a liberal education in order that it may be segregated will be considered an illiberal approach. By 2000 the service function of the liberal arts college will be incorporated into the curriculum and may even become a major avenue for work-study and off campus experiences.

Another major function of leadership is long range planning. Decisions about size, philosophy, and curriculum will not be determined far in advance, for the liberal arts college of 2000 will be a mobile institution. Planners must involve themselves with establishing a way for continued evaluation of the current practices and products to see, not only if the needs are being met, but also to chart the course for the immediate future, and provide data for economic accountability. This self-study will take place at all levels of the institution from the board to the students.

Financing will continue to be a major problem in 2000, in spite of the fact that monetary aid will come directly from the federal government. The direction will be for the individual student to pay less and the federal government to pay more of the costs of higher education. Many educational practices today originate from economic considerations rather than the needs of the student. Large enrollments at the freshman and sophomore levels are encouraged, not because of any philosophy concerning the needs of the students, but only to provide needed funds for the more costly upper division specialized courses. The new directions in the liberal arts colleges by the year 2000 in financing and curriculum will help place the focus of decision making on student needs.

Finally, a strong thread in the literature of higher education in relation to the future of the liberal arts college relates to the faculty. The Jencks and Riesman thesis that most problems in higher education have to do with the narrow, inflexible specialization inflicted on society by graduate schools, applies to the problem of faculty selection for the liberal arts college of 2000. To resolve this problem many writers propose that the Doctor of Arts degree should be the wave of the future. By the year 2000 the faculty of the liberal arts college will hold all kinds of degrees, or in many cases, no degree at all. As the walls of the classroom are broken down to discover the real world, many non-professionals will be involved in the education of the liberal arts student. The liberal arts college faculty will most often hold some kind of a "generalist degree" rather than a "specialist degree."

Archie R. Dykes, calling for a new model for higher education, described what can be expected in the liberal arts college of 2000:

The new model could return teaching to its place of preeminence and could make of undergraduate education what it should always be: the molding and developing of young men and women. In a rapidly changing world, much specialized knowledge and technical expertise will quickly become obsolete, but every individual will need the capacity to think creatively and imaginatively, to analyze problems, and to relate problems and issues to a comprehensive and well-thought-out system of values ... the new model would be responding to one of the most pervasive and pressing needs of American higher education.

The liberal arts college of 2000 will allow the innovative spirit to be as free in the teaching arena as the researcher is free in the contemporary institutions. Rewards for teaching will be as sought after in 2000 as the rewards of research and publishing are desired today. The model 2000 liberal arts college will be difficult to realize because entrenched practices are hard to change, but, as Dykes reminds us, "Until teaching becomes an accepted part of academia and good teachers are rewarded on a par with good researchers, it seems improbable that such faculty will be available." The liberal arts college of 2000 will have overcome this problem by following Jencks' "Anti-Academic Proposal": "If nobody now on the faculty wants to teach illiterate freshmen, new kinds of faculty members should be hired who do."

Much of what has been said here may seem to imply that nothing is changing in higher education today. This is not true, for most of the proposals for the future liberal arts college are being tried today in one or more institutions around the country. In fact, so much experimentation is taking place today that it led one observer of current trends in higher education to answer in response to the question, "Which institutions are the most innovative today?" that the two St. Johns are the most innovative because they are not changing.

What does the future hold for Missouri Southern State College? The prospects look bright, the predictions sound exciting, and the task vibrates with challenging problems. Lest the message of this essay escape unnoticed, remember the people who will actualize today's hopes for tomorrow are not yet born. The responsibility for the future of the liberal arts college is in our hands today.

Recruitment and Use of Black Union Soldiers in the South

By DR. TOM HOLMAN
Assistant Professor of History

Harriet Tubman, the militant escaped slave, and James Montgomery, a fanatic Kansas Jayhawker, combined their special skills to conduct one of the most successful and unique raids of the Civil War. The raid took place up the Combahee River in South Carolina, which was a part of the Department of the South under the command of Major General David Hunter. His command was created following the DuPont-Sherman expedition of Nov., 1861, which brought the Sea Islands under Union control and included, in addition to South Carolina, the states of Georgia and Florida. Prior to Hunter's assignment to the Department of the South on March 31, 1862, the United States Treasury Department organized the fugitive slaves at Port Royal, South Carolina, to continue growing the long-staple cotton for the government. A liberal Boston lawyer, Edward L. Pierce, charged with carrying out the operation, used the situation to introduce the fugitives to formal educational experiences.

The major military objective of the Department of the South was Charleston, South Carolina, but the see-saw struggle of opposing forces between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, drained manpower from the Charleston objective. To solve this problem, Hunter immediately began to arm and train Negroes recruited in the area. Eight months before President Lincoln officially issued the Emancipation Proclamation, General Hunter announced a partial one of his own:

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States at Fort Palaski and on Cockspure Island, Georgia, are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able bodied and may be required shall be employed in quartermasters department at the rates heretofore established by Brigadier General T. W. Sherman.

During the second week of May, 1862, the ambitious Hunter declared martial law and decreed that "Persons in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina heretofore held as slaves are herefore declared forever free."

Before issuing his proclamation, Hunter had neither asked or advised President Lincoln. Immediately after reading the press reports, the Commander-in-Chief revoked Hunter's proclamation and the "forever free" men once more became slaves. The abrasive action by General Hunter helped to bring the issue of the Negro soldier to a head and eventual resolution by Presidential proclamation. The controversy brought General Hunter to Washington, where he renewed his friendship with James Montgomery, one of the few available men in the United States that had the experience of putting into practice what Hunter wanted, the use of Negro soldiers on the field of battle.

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln made his first public endorsement of the use of Negro troops in his Emancipation Proclamation:

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

Now that Lincoln had definitely made up his mind on these matters, General Hunter prepared to return to South Carolina and resume his duties. Before he left Washington, James Montgomery paid him a visit and informed the General that he was seeking a military appointment to command a black regiment. Montgomery became acquainted with General Hunter shortly after Lincoln appointed Hunter commander of the newly created Department of Kansas, in November, 1861. At that time Montgomery was a Colonel in "Lane's Brigade" patrolling the eastern Kansas border and making foraging raids into Missouri, bringing back supplies of all kinds and liberated slaves. Montgomery had attempted to organize the refugee slaves in Kansas into military units, but due to Lincoln's refusal to authorize such units and rampant controversy between the political and military leaders in the state, he abandoned the project. After a major dispute between Brigadier General James H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, and General Hunter, over command of a southern expedition, which had to be resolved by President Lincoln, Hunter requested transfer to a more active command. Nearly a year later, Montgomery was in Washington, D.C. seeking to secure command of a Negro unit, when Hunter arrived from South Carolina to resolve the emancipation orders. The two men were well matched. Hunter was eager to enlist the fugitive slaves into the Union cause and make the South feel the wrath of the black soldier. The Kansas jayhawker possessed the right experience to make Hunter's policy a reality.

Montgomery returned with General Hunter to Beaufort, South Carolina, under orders to launch an expedition to recruit an all black regiment, the Second South Carolina Volunteers. His efforts in Key West and Fernandina Island off the coast of Florida were only partially successful. Colonel Montgomery began to learn to expect the same reactions from black soldiers which he might expect from white soldiers. In his recruitment efforts he discovered it was just as difficult to get the Negro to enlist as the white. But to Montgomery this was to their credit as he believed

the Negroes reconciled their claim to humanity by shirking the draft in every

possible way. Acting exactly like white men under similar circumstances: I conclude, they are undoubtedly human. The only difference that I notice is, the negro, after being drafted, does not desert (sic): But once dressed in the uniform of a soldier, with arms in his hands, he feels himself to be a man; and acts like one ... I would say, then, that I put on them the full uniform of a soldier; nothing fantastic or in any respect differing from the uniform of other soldiers.

Upon returning to South Carolina, the Kansas Colonel participated in an expedition with Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who commanded the First South Carolina Volunteers, to reoccupy Jacksonville, Florida. The object of the mission was

to carry the proclamation of freedom to the enslaved; to call all loyal men into the service of the United States; to occupy as much of the State of Florida as possible with the forces under command; and to neglect no means consistent with the usage of civilized warfare to weaken, harass, and annoy those who are in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

The Jacksonville expedition failed to achieve either objective. Not only was the operation confined to the St. John's River area, but Jacksonville contained few negroes

Colonel Montgomery's up-river raids and foraging expeditions in the western jayhawking style during his stay in Jacksonville did set the pace for further raids up various rivers in the Sea Island area. "In Colonel Montgomery's hands these up-river raids reached the dignity of a fine art." Higginson recounted, "His conceptions of foraging were rather more Western and liberal than mine."

Shortly after Higginson and Montgomery were ordered to abandon Jacksonville, General Hunter made preparations for a series of raids up coastal rivers. The first of these raids was to be led, ostensibly, by James Montgomery "as the initial step in a system of operations which," General Hunter explained to Massachusetts Governor Andrew,

will rapidly compel the rebels either to lay down their arms and sue for restoration to the Union or to withdraw their slaves into the interior thus leaving desolate the most fertile and productive of their country along the atlantic seaboard.

Lincoln had already warned and advised General Hunter that the Confederates would "make extra efforts to destroy (the black regiments) ... and we should do the same to preserve and increase them."

The planned raids had two major purposes: to demoralize the enemy and to bring out the slaves. Intelligence reports indicated that the Combahee River would provide the ideal artery for such a purpose. The river was first explored by the Spanish explorer Vasque de Ayllon in 1520 and named, most appropriately for this raid, the River Jordan. Although official records make no mention of the fact, the real "Moses" of this expedition was Harriet Tubman. Her exploits of leading slaves from bondage on the underground railroad are better known than her activities as a spy for the Department of the South and raids with Montgomery's black regiment.

Word of the raid became known to the Confederate posts on the Combahee River several days prior to the advance by Montgomery. Captain James Lowndes, stationed at the Confederate headquarters at McPhersonville, South Carolina, near the Combahee River, read in the New York Tribune that an expedition under Colonel James Montgomery was being organized, "different in many respects from any heretofore projected." Lowndes quickly sent out a circular warning all the nearby military posts along the river.

The advance knowledge did not aid the Confederates. The raid was a masterful operation based on precise information about the geography of the area, the strength of the Confederate military posts, location of torpedoes in the river, and cooperation of the resident black population. The raid was planned and executed by Harriet Tubman. Both Montgomery and Higginson had known the militant escaped slave for some time. Montgomery undoubtedly met her at an anti-slavery convention in New York or Boston in 1860. In a letter of introduction to Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore, who had replaced General Hunter as commander of the Department of the South, Montgomery characterized Harriet Tubman as a "most remarkable woman and invaluable as a scout. I have been acquainted with her character and actions for several years."

Montgomery's arrival in the Department of the South coincided with the beginning of Harriet Tubman's activities as a scout and spy for the Department. She had been in Beaufort for some time, serving primarily as a nurse. By the time of the Combahee raid, she had nine scouts and river pilots under her command, "under direction and orders of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War." Officially, Montgomery took the credit for the planning of the guerrilla raid, but the successful execution of the unique Combahee operation belonged to Harriet Tubman.

General Hunter first approached Harriet Tubman to see if she would go up the

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Combahee River with several gunboats to take up torpedoes, destroy the railroad, and destroy bridges in order to cut off supplies, presumably, to Charleston, South Carolina. She expressed her willingness, if Colonel Montgomery was appointed to the command. She had admired no one more than John Brown and at one time became involved in the plans for his raid on Harper's Ferry. Montgomery came close to the admiration she held for Brown and thus she wanted him in command.

On June 2, 1863, with the stars as a guide, James Montgomery and Harriet Tubman proceeded toward the Combahee River on the steamers John Adams and Harriet A. Weed. The steamers carried a detachment of 300 men from the Second South Carolina Volunteers and a section of the Third Rhode Island battery, commanded by Captain C. R. Brayton. There was a short delay at St. Helena Sound as one of the steamers ran aground and a transfer of men had to be made. By 2 a.m., under the light of a bright moon, three steamers entered the mouth of the Combahee. Twenty-five miles up the river at Fields Point, Captain Thompson and his men disembarked. The Confederate pickets quickly abandoned the area but sent word by couriers to Major Emanuel's headquarters at Green Pond, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad between the Combahee and Ashepoo Rivers. One steamer, with Captain Carver's company on board, stopped at Tar Bluff, two miles above Fields Point. Carver met no resistance and immediately occupied the area. The two remaining steamers proceeded two more miles to Nichol's Plantation where the Harriet Weed was left behind and Montgomery proceeded on the Combahee Ferry. Just prior to reaching this point the John Adams maneuvered, much to the amazement and disappointment of the Confederates, around the hidden torpedoes with ease. The pontoon bridge across the river at this point was set on fire, "but not badly," one Confederate picket reported, and "we turned back and put it out."

Montgomery attempted to go further up the river to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad crossing, but an obstruction in the river prevented passage. In the meantime, Montgomery had sent one detachment of soldiers under Captain Hoyt up one bank of the river "for the purpose of destroying property and confiscating negroes." They destroyed William C. Haywood's plantation, including the mansion house, his rice mills, storehouses, and cotton warehouse, "all large and well filled." While Captain Hoyt worked one side of the river, Captain Brayton was busy on the other carrying out a similar task. As the soldiers from both sides of the river returned to the banks to await the John Adams' return down stream, they were fired upon, but were shortly picked up by Montgomery. In all, four large plantations fell victim to the torch, six rice mills, numerous out-buildings containing rice, corn and cotton, and acres of growing crops were destroyed by burning or breaking open the sluice-gates. A library valued at fifteen thousand dollars was destroyed at the Nichols' plantation and several valuable horses from the Haywood stables were taken on board the steamers.

Harriet Tubman's top priority was liberating the slaves. She only regretted the shortage of transportation. From all indications the "shores were lined with slaves of all sizes, ages, and descriptions, who rushed down to the banks, hailing out troops with delight, and praying to be taken aboard." But the reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer" informed his readers, "the transports ... could only accommodate about seven hundred of them." Witnessing the emotion-packed scene, the newspaper man wrote that:

This was the saddest sight of the whole expedition — so many souls within the sight of freedom and yet unable to attain it. But the transports were filled to their utmost capacity; they looked more like slavers than the harbingers of liberty; and as they turned away from the river-bank, and started homeward bound, moist eyes were on those decks, for they saw in the distance those whom a cruel fate had left behind. The song of liberty floated upon the river, but the wail of despair went up from the dismal shore.

When the black refugees rushed on board the steamers, Harriet Tubman observed that "one woman brought two pigs, a white and a black one; we took them all on board; named the white pig Beauregard ... and the black pig, Jeff Davis ..." Singing burst out on board the steamers and along the banks. After the ships were loaded to capacity, many black refugees clung to the sides. Unable to move the ship without danger to the excess passengers, Montgomery shouted from the upper deck of the "John Adams," "Moses, you'll have to give them a song." Harriet Tubman got the message and led them to sing:

Of all the whole creation in the East or in the West; The glorious yankee nation is the greatest and the best. Come along! Come along! Don't be alarmed, Uncle Sam is rich enough to give you a farm.

In the enthusiasm of the moment, the singers, clinging to the side of the steamer, threw up their hands and shouted "Glory!" at the end of the verse. At that moment Montgomery ordered the steamer to shove off.

Far from enjoying the singing, the Confederates complained about their complete ineffectiveness in stopping or even slowing down the raiding party. In a matter of hours the Union forces had achieved their twin goals of demoralizing the enemy and carrying off their slaves. Investigating the "abolition raid," Captain John F. Lay confessed that Montgomery's men "seemed to have been well posted as to the character and capacity of our troops and their small chance of encountering opposition, and ... have been well guided by persons thoroughly acquainted with the river and the country. Their success was complete." As to the lack of success on the part of the Confederate pickets, Lay concluded that

there seems to have been confusion of counsel, indecision, and great tardiness of movement, and entire want of vigorous enterprise, without which, while they followed after the movements of the enemy, they neither opposed nor disturbed them in their work of wicked destruction ... (and the) pickets were neither watchful nor brave.

Montgomery's raiding party continued toward the mouth of the Combahee, picking up Captain Carver at Tar Bluff and Captain Thompson at Fields Point. With obvious pride, Montgomery telegraphed General Hunter of the success of the raid.

Recognizing the need for secrecy, the "Philadelphia Inquirer" gave no in-

dication of Harriet Tubman's involvement in the mission. However, Franklin B. Sanborn, editor of the Boston newspaper, the "Commonwealth," did not keep the secret as closely guarded. An article published by the abolitionist and long-time friend of both Tubman and Montgomery described the events of the raid and a speech made by Colonel Montgomery in Beaufort a few days after the raid. Harriet Tubman was mentioned indirectly as "the black woman, who led the raid and under whose inspiration it was originated and conducted." In all reports, Union and Confederate, the raid was labeled a success even though the accounts varied as to its true leadership. General Hunter was impressed enough to write Secretary of War Stanton that "Colonel Montgomery with his forces will repeat his incursions as rapidly as possible in different directions, injuring the enemy all he can and carrying away their slaves, thus rapidly filling up the South Carolina regiments in the department, of which there are now four." The special skills of Colonel Montgomery and "Moses" Tubman proved a workable combination.

When Montgomery and Tubman disembarked at Beaufort, South Carolina with the Combahee refugees, bands played as the newly liberated slaves marched down the dusty streets where they were greeted by those who had already experienced passing from slavery to freedom. A speech by Montgomery brought a response in song from the people, "There is a white robe for thee." Harriet Tubman also welcomed the newcomers to their new home. That evening a large regimental flag, designed by a Norwich, North Carolina woman was presented to the Second Carolina Volunteers. The occasion gave rise to patriotic speeches of a revolutionary tone. General Saxton expressed his belief that the future held great hope for the black people who carried the nation's flag "hallowed by the blood of her bravest and her best, waving at the head of a regiment of South Carolina freemen." Accepting the flag for his men, Colonel Montgomery explained that the banner "means you have a country and a home." He told them that the national emblem also meant that they had rights which would be protected, including, most importantly, the fact that they were "as free as the winds of Heaven that now kiss these ample folds." But, the Colonel carefully reminded them, rights were supported by obligations and "all depends upon your courage, your obedience to orders, and your constancy in work of crushing the rebellion." Knowing the most fervent hope that the black people equated with freedom, Montgomery promised, "The ground over which you march, the fields on which you fight are to be your own."

Montgomery made numerous other raids of a similar nature but never with the degree of success of the Combahee raid. Although many factors account for this, one element stands out above all others; Harriet Tubman did not plan and execute the other raids. A Montgomery raid on Darien, Georgia which left the historic town a pile of ashes brought much criticism for using the black soldiers for this type of warfare. As the debate widened over the proper use of Negro troops, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts received letters from Edward Pierce and Thomas W. Higginson, expressing their views on the matter. Pierce told Sumner that he and Higginson could not work with Montgomery for they feared that the Kansan would "bring dishonor" on the Negro troops. Higginson informed Sumner that Montgomery's tactic "demoralizes the soldiers — and must produce a reaction against arming the Negroes." Even the northern press picked up the issue and, in spite of their earlier praise for Montgomery's raids, were now more critical of the burning and plundering with black regiments.

On June 9, two days prior to the raid on Darien, Georgia, General Hunter had sent Montgomery a copy of General Orders No. 100, of the War Department "Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field." It had been prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber and established by President Lincoln. Hunter called Montgomery's attention to certain sections of the order "in view of the questions which have heretofore surrounded the employment of colored troops ... to give our enemies (foreign and domestic) as little ground as possible for alleging and violation of the laws of civilized warfare ..." He ordered Montgomery to "avoid any devastation which does not strike immediately at the resources or materials of the armed insurrection..." The General further outlines specifically what Montgomery could take and/or destroy, "but the destruction of crops in the ground, which may not be fit for use until the rebellion is over ... you will not engage in without mature consideration." Hunter concluded his instructions to Montgomery by advising him that "it will be both right and wise to hold the troops under your command to the very strictest interpretation of the laws and usages of civilized warfare ... All household furniture, libraries, churches, and hospitals you will of course spare." Whether or not Montgomery received these orders from Hilton Head Island before he left St. Simon's Island for Darien, Georgia is not known. It is clear, however, that pressure from many sources, following the burning of Darien, resulted in more "civilized warfare" and less "jayhawking" in the Department of the South.

On June 13, 1863, David Hunter was removed from command of the Department of the South. Even though Lincoln did not give a specific reason for the change, the General believed his removal came because of his views concerning the use of Negro troops. If Hunter was correct, General Quincy A. Gillmore, his replacement, must have also disappointed Lincoln. Two days after General Gillmore took over the Department of the South, he made preparations to turn the western bushwhacker loose on Georgia, making raids to keep the Confederate troops in that area busy.

The North was not yet ready for Montgomery's brand of western warfare. Only after "civilized warfare" had drained the lifeblood from thousands of Americans, both black and white, did the North support William Tecumseh Sherman's march from "Atlanta to the sea." Sherman, like Montgomery, was born in Ohio. Also like Montgomery, he went to Kansas Territory to make a living. In 1859, on the day Montgomery was making a speech in Lawrence, Kansas defending his jayhawking expeditions in Linn and Bourbon counties, Sherman was in Leavenworth, Kansas writing a letter of application for a commission as notary public. The effectiveness of Montgomery's tactics in Kansas was not lost on "war is hell" Sherman who ended his famous march less than fifty miles from Darien, Georgia.

The Wells Fargo man:

He guarded a million dollars every day

By KENNETH RUTHERFORD

Bonded for a Million Dollars. . . a secret documents clearance by the United States Army...guarding thousands of dollars everyday. Sounds like the script from a James Bond movie right? Wrong! Just a few of the qualifications of Lee Collier, a student at Missouri Southern and a former security guard for the Joplin branch of Wells Fargo Incorporated.

Why does a person earn such impressive credentials, enter an exciting field, and then give it all up to return to the life of a college student? That was the question this writer asked the 28-year-old native of Tahlequah, Oklahoma during an interview for The Chart.

After entering the Army in 1968, Lee was trained as a military policeman and certified to handle secret government documents. Following his military service, which included a tour of Vietnam, Lee found employment with the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City.

When the decision was made to leave Kansas City and find a smaller city with a good four year college nearer his home town, Joplin emerged as a natural choice. A combination of banking experience and secret documents clearance by Uncle Sam helped Lee land the job as part of a two-man Wells Fargo team that is permanently stationed in Joplin.

Is there extra pressure when you know you're bonded for a million dollars and handling amounts of money that many persons would probably kill for?

Not really pressure", Lee says; "It's more like a keener awareness of the security measures that you know are a part of your everyday routine."

Dull red in color, the Wells Fargo truck in which Lee spent most of his working day is a familiar sight to most Joplin citizens. It is literally an eight-thousand pound rolling fortress. Accessories inside the rear guard compartment include air-conditioning, a modern communications system and a six-shot, 12 gauge shotgun that is loaded with "double-ought" buckshot. Obviously these extra security precautions have paid off because there has never been an attempted robbery of a Wells Fargo truck in over 50 years of service to Joplin.

Several questions I asked during the interview could not be answered for security reasons. Although the largest amount of money ever handled in one job

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could not be released the time and location did bring a slight smile to Lee's face. He remembers a hot Saturday afternoon a couple of years ago when the entire financial contents of the Community National Bank was moved from its former location at 32nd and Main Street to the new structure at Northpark Mall.

Do preset guidelines exist for all security guards should an attempted robbery take place? Lee pointed out that each situation would be handled differently because of location, number of bystanders, and the actual amount involved. Wells Fargo receives continued cooperation and occasional undercover help from city, county, and state law enforcement officials as well as the

FBI in all transfers of large amounts of funds.

"It doesn't pay all that well", was the way Lee explained his reasons for giving up the job and returning to college as a full-time student. His original game-plan had been to get a degree and then return to government service as a courier of government documents. "This job I also discovered receives more than its' share of glamour from the media and less salary than one would imagine".

This is where accounting entered the picture for Lee. It had always been his second choice, after law enforcement. The new game-plan is an accounting degree and then possibly one last move to his home state of Oklahoma. He has been gone a long time, (class of 63) and an accounting degree just might make going home to stay mighty nice.

Photography and fishing were mentioned when talk turned to hobbies, but as a full-time

student he now has the same excuses for neglecting them that everyone else does. Not enough time.

Near the end of the interview, I sensed that there wasn't really much regret at giving up what is supposed to be an "exciting" job. A higher education and fatter paycheck seem to make it all worthwhile. Besides, there were many times that Lee Collier was the richest man in town. If you don't believe it, just ask him!

Fall student teachers need interviews

Interviews are now being scheduled for education majors who plan to student teach during the fall semester of 1974. Ap-

pointments can be arranged with Mrs. Summers, S-214.

Deadline for making application for student teaching is

April 15. No applications for the fall semester will be accepted after that date, according to Prof. Robert O. Highland.

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Texts of Student Senate minutes printed

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Publication designed to permit analysis

January 17, 1974

The twelfth regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:05 p.m. in Dining Room C of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Roll was taken with Senators Hosp, Manes, Russell, Smith, Poe, McGinnis, Green, Cable, Mael, and Hubbard absent.

The minutes of the December 6th meeting were approved as written.

The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$2,148.96.

The resignation of Vice-President Nick Myers was accepted.

Scott Hickam nominated Curt Betebebenner to fill the vacancy of Vice-Pres. The nomination was seconded by Ed Scorse and confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Charles Mael was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Student Court. The nomination was made by President Hickam and seconded by Ed Scorse. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

President Hickam announced that the Student Directories would go on sale January 18th for 35 cents and be sold by the Women's Residence Hall.

Stephen Holt, member of the Academic Policies Committee, gave a brief report on the progress of the class attendance policy proposed by the Senate. He stated that the proposal had been tabled till a later date. It was tabled with only two votes being against the table motion. The two votes were of Dr. Delbert Schafer and Stephen Holt.

A radio station committee was formed with Curt Betebebenner and Larry Thomason being named to that committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President
Stephen Holt, Secretary

January 24, 1974

The thirteenth regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:00 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Roll was taken with Senators Hosp, Manes, Russell, Hutchison, Cook, Pruitt, Schweiger, and Lais absent.

The minutes of the January 17th meeting were approved as written.

**Student Senate
positions available**
Apply CUB
Room 100

To help inform MSSC students of the functions and workings of Student Senate, The Chart is publishing in this edition, minutes of several of the last Senate meetings.

Future editions, it is planned, will carry additional meetings.

While printing of the minutes in full is not in "true journalistic style," The Chart feels that full publication will permit students a better means of analyzing the work of their elected representatives.

Several vacancies currently exist in the Senate, and students are urged to make application to fill these vacancies.

The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$2,148.96.

President Hickam appointed Robin Poe chairman of the Judicial Committee.

Norman Rouse introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate establish a special committee named "Mining Daze Committee" which shall consist of five members of the Student Senate and three members of the C.U.B. whose duty it will be to establish and coordinate the campus "Mining Daze" celebration and formulate and propose suggested budgets. Members shall be appointed by the Presidents of both the C.U.B. and the Student Senate (3 & 5 respective) and Senate appointments must be confirmed by 3-5 majority of the Student Senate.

The bill was co-sponsored by Dave Elledge and seconded by Dave McGinnis. The bill was passed by a vote of acclamation.

Terry West introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads: Be it resolved that the Student Senate recommend to the administration that the short cut between the Union and Business Building be gravelled or some other appropriate measure be taken to alleviate the present "Mudhole."

The bill was co-sponsored by Robin Poe and Stephen Holt. The bill was seconded by Dave McGinnis. The resolution was passed by a vote of acclamation.

Donna Lonchar introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate establish a special committee named "Publicity Committee" which will be comprised of 3 members of the Student Senate, 3 members of the C.U.B. and the campus director of Public Relations. Senate members will require a 3-5 majority upon appointment by the Student Senate President. Said committee shall be in charge of the parking lot sign, C.U.B.

entrance sign, and wall posters, as well as radio, T.V., and newspaper relations.

Further be it resolved that the Student Senate fund the above said committee \$50.00 for materials.

The bill was co-sponsored by Jon Johnson and seconded by Connie Thomas. After the ten minute discussion, Ed Scorse moved that the time limit for debate be lifted. This motion was seconded by Phil Clark and passed by a vote of acclamation. The bill was defeated by a vote of 7 For, 134 Against, and 4 Absentions.

A brief discussion concerning the listing of expenses of the C.U.B. and the sale of the Student Directories by Phil Clark and Ed Scorse respectively followed. The discussion ended with action pending.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President
Stephen Holt, Secretary

January 31, 1974

The fourteenth regular meeting

of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:04 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Role was taken with Seniors Hosp, Manes, Johnson, Mills, Russell, Smith, Elledge, Stewart, Lonchar, and Altendorf absent.

The minutes of the January 24th meeting were approved as written.

The Treasurer's report showed an expenditure of \$327.00 for the Student Directories, leaving a cash balance of \$1,821.96.

Dave McGinnis nominated GREG Davis and Mark House to fill the vacancy of Senators Cable and Mael. The nominations were seconded by Phil Clark and confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Larry Thomason nominated Robert Bond to fill the vacancy of Freshman Senator. The nomination was seconded by Pat Dell and confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

President Hickam nominated Greg Dameron, Stephen Holt, Scott Hickam, Phil Clark, and Norman Rouse to the Mining Daze Committee. The nominations were seconded by Pat Dell. The nominations were confirmed by a vote of acclamation.

Scott Hickam introduced Dave Richards, who spoke to the Senate concerning the proposed Joplin Civic Center. He asked for Senate support in circulation of questionnaires concerning the Center on campus. This was referred to the Election Committee for further action.

Ed Scorse introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate sponsor a special election in May, 1974.

The election shall be for Outstanding Instructor and two runners-up. Nominations shall be made through the Student Senate the week prior to the contest. Of all nominations the Student Senate shall elect ten to appear on the ballot. Nominations shall be made on form by campus organizations. Each organization may nominate only one.

The winner shall receive \$100 and the two runners-up shall receive \$50 each. In addition plaques totaling no more than \$25 together will be presented to each of the three (winner and runner-ups.)

Also each nominee appearing on the ballot shall receive a formal document stating their nomination.

Elections shall be handled by the Elections Committee.

In case of a tie, the Student Senate shall determine the winners.

The bill was co-sponsored by Roger Hall and Tom Hubbard, and seconded by Greg Dameron.

After the ten minute discussion limit had expired, Phil Clark made the motion to continue debate. The motion was seconded by Ed Scorse and passed by a vote of acclamation.

Connie Thomas offered an amendment to the bill which would eliminate the cash awards. The amendment was accepted by the sponsor of the bill.

After discussion, the bill was tabled until a later date.

Stephen Holt introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate present a plaque to the employees of the

(Continued on page 13)

Senate president speaks:

Mining Daze set for April 15

Students:

The week of April 15 has been designated as Mining Daze. A committee of eight students, three CUB members and five senators are handling this year's celebration. Students will be able to compete for cash awards on either an individual or an organizational basis. Hopefully, Mining Daze will become an annual spring event at MSSC comparable to Rolla's St. Pat's or the U. of Arkansas's Gabilee.

A grievance has been filed against the College Union Board by Sigma Nu fraternity regarding \$48.00 of expenditures needlessly spent on Crossroads Queen

campaign materials. Sigma Nu holds that the C.U.B. was negligent in forming organizations of their chosen election procedure. Their case will appear before the Student Court next week. This is not the first evidence of dissatisfaction with the College Union Board. Last semester, George Hosp introduced a bill censoring the C.U.B. for negligence regarding the Christmas Dance which was never held, as well as several earlier events. The resolution passed overwhelmingly.

The Academic Policies committee is now considering a new attendance

policy resulting from a recommendation made by the Student Senate. Under the new policy, no instructor may drop a student with a grade of C or better without that student's permission. If the policy is accepted, it will become effective next semester.

Again I appeal to students who feel they are interested in Senate positions to apply in C.U.B. Room 100. Several positions are still open. Also student directories may be purchased in Room 100 for 35 cents a copy.

Sincerely,
SCOTT HICKAM
Student Senate President

Senate Minutes...

(Continued from page 12)

C.U.B. Snack Bar. Enscribed as follows: PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENT BODY OF M.S.S.C. TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE C.U.B. SNACK BAR FOR THEIR KIND, COURTEOUS, AND EFFICIENT SERVICE TO THE STUDENTS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

BETTY HOAG
MILDRED CUMMINGS
FEBRUARY 1974

No more than \$25.00 shall be allotted for said plaque.

The bill was seconded by Ed Scorse, and co-sponsored by Jon Johnson and Pat Dell. The bill was approved by a vote of 19 For, 4 Against, and 1 Absent.

Curt Betebenner made a motion to accept the constitution of the M.S.S.C. Student Chapter of Council of Exceptional Children. The motion was seconded by Terry West. The motion passed by a vote of acclamation.

Tom Hubbard presented a question concerning the playing conditions of the foosball table in the C.U.B. snack bar. After discussion, President Hickam will refer this matter to Mr. Stegge.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President
Stephen Holt, Secretary

February 7, 1974

The fifteenth regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:00 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with the President Scott Hickam presiding.

Role was taken with Senators Dameron, West, Lonchar, Hosp, Manes, Russell, Schweiger, McGinnis, Lais, and Green absent.

The minutes of the January 31st meeting were approved as written.

The Treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$1,757.53.

President Hickam reported that the grievance committee was meeting and making good progress. He also announced that the foosball table was being repaired.

Stephen Holt introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads as follows:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate recommend that the free hour policy be reinstated for the benefit of campus organizations, convocations, and the administration.

The bill was seconded by Norman Rouse and co-sponsored by Jon Johnson and Bob Mills. The bill was passed by a vote of acclamation.

Mark House introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate recommend to the administration that they facilitate parking space for motorcycles in the areas of the Gymnasium, Business Building, and Technology parking lots.

The bill was co-sponsored by Greg Davis and seconded by Pat Dell. The bill passed by a vote of acclamation.

Connie Thomas reported that the Student Directories would be sold by the Women's Dorm only until Feb. 8th.

Stephen Holt introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The bill reads as follows:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate repossess the Student Directories and give them to students at no charge.

The bill was seconded by Phil Clark and co-sponsored by Pat Dell. After a discussion period, Connie Thomas amended the bill to read:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate repossess the 'Student Directories and sell them to the students at \$.25.

The revised bill was passed by a vote of acclamation.

Curt Betebenner introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. The resolution reads as follows:

Be it so resolved by the Student Senate of Missouri Southern State College that the C.U.B. be found in neglect in their handling of the Crossroads Queen Election. In as much as the precedent of when a queen is selected she is selected by popular vote. The C.U.B. is at fault in its lack of notice in a change of policy. The new policy of selection by a panel of judges was installed but prior notice was not given campus organizations in time to save these organizations the expense of a campaigning type election.

The bill was seconded by Norman Rouse and co-sponsored by Pat Dell. The bill passed by a vote of 15 For, 10 Against, and 2 Absent.

President Hickam announced that an organizational cabinet meeting would be held at 4:00 p.m. of Thurs., Feb. 14 in the College Union.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President
Stephen Holt, Secretary

Cicely Tyson...

(Continued from page 1)

Nielsen national television ratings for the week.

Critics called Miss Tyson as an actress of "muted fury" who is "the driving force" in anything in which she appears. Time Magazine said of her that she is "a subtly skilled actress who can convey not just the history of a character in a gesture or an inflection, but an entire century's cruelty and bravery as well."

Judith Crist, National reviewer on television and for TV guide, said her performance was "the finest of the season, and one of the finest of the last decade of television history."

Language day planned in April

Foreign Language Field Day will be held Saturday, April 27 in the College Union Building with a hopeful 300 schools in attendance. This second annual event is organized to allow high school students of French, Spanish, and German languages to compete in three levels each of oral comprehension, grammatical comprehension, and reading comprehension.

Trophies will be awarded to one school for each language on the basis of a composite score in comprehension tests in addition to the six trophies to be won in Culture Bowl competition. Individuals will receive certificates in each level of comprehension for first-, second-, and third-place performance.

Language faculty are certain that this Field Day promises to far surpass last year's program with the high schools bringing talent for Talent Show. Mr.

Reinaldo Alcazar will add his touch with help from his students by presenting Bolivian folk songs and dances.

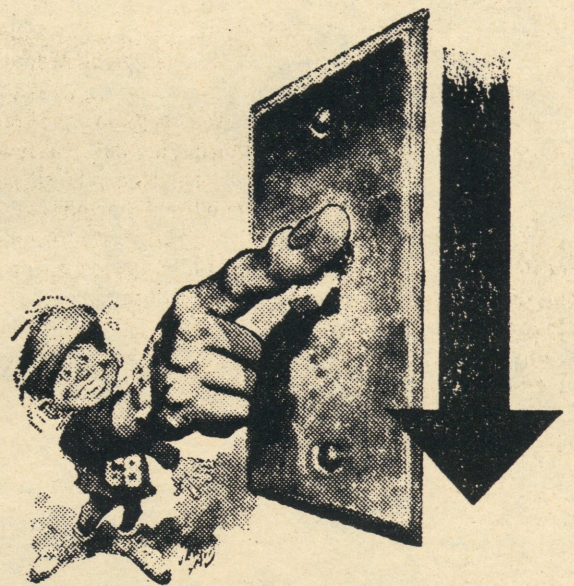
ASM...

(Continued from page 1)

students would like to have information on for the upcoming year.

Each organization is asked to send a representative to this meeting and it is open to participation from any and all students. There will also be complete information updating on what happened at the last state wide Board of Directors meeting.

Anyone interested in being a member of the committee is asked to contact one of the steering committee members or leave a message in CUB Room 100.



TURN'EM OFF! TURN'EM ALLOFF!

Lights. TV sets. Electrical appliances. Please turn 'em all off the minute you're through with them. It'll save you money and it may save all of us from running out of fuel. Any way you look at it, it's worth the effort.

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OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE

CHAR-VELL BEAUTY SALON

The 'Now Look' in Women's and Men's cutting and styling

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in long or
short hair

blow-waving



Precision
cutting

seven
experienced
operators

Bel-Aire Shopping Center 623-4200

'Ro's' Lion career ends, but future hopes bright

By TONY FEATHER
(Associate Editor)

I stepped into the door of the Mens Residence Hall of Missouri Southern recently between an eight and nine-thirty class in search of my next big story for "The Chart."

The interview was to be with Southern's most talked about basketball star, "Ro".

I had set up an appointment the day previous and set out to the third floor where he had informed me he resided. I glided down the darkened hall and spotted room 322. I looked to the bottom of the door and noticed no light coming out and summed up the fact that he was probably still sacked in, resting from the tight Missouri

Western game of the night before.

I wondered if I should knock and awaken him; after all I didn't want to make him mad; he's alot bigger than me. I then thought what the heck; I told him I was coming, so I knocked. After a brief period of silence I rapped again this time with a little more confidence. I heard a groaned "ya" come from within the room and recognized it to be the voice of one Cicero Lassiter.

I yelled in and told him who I was and what I wanted so he proceeded to invite me in. I asked him if he had had a rough night. He smiled and said "Yeah, rough. It's always rough playing Western because they seem to have a bad attitude about the

game."

'Ro' has brought spirit and excitement to Missouri Southern fans all three years he has been here. People have looked on in awe and wished they could obtain such talent. He explained his not so secret, secret.

"I have some natural ability I know, but it takes a lot of time and work. I've been in basketball since I was in the fourth grade", he said. "It's a gift to be good and it takes good effort. I think basketball is a lovely game and I'd rather play it than anything."

It's not hard to tell "Ro" feels it's his game after watching him on the court in his usual relaxed manner of going about his job. If you keep your eyes on him you'll notice him talking a lot. He insists that, for the most part, he is not trying to "psyche" the opposition. It's just his natural way of life. He likes to talk a lot and he simply carries on a conversation about past games or other such trivia. He did admit that he has used it to his advantage at times and believes in it.

"Casey" did a wonderful job of distracting the Western players last night," he said. "He was talking and yelling at them and they began to talk back. That took a little away from their concentration. It helps alot."

The big 6'6" senior from Freedom, Penn., said that he first made contacts with Southern through the then trainer 'Doc Wee'. 'Ro' and 'Pee Wee' went to Juco together and after

Wee made his way to Southern he told Coach Davis about the big boy. Coach Davis then got hold of him and got him down here.

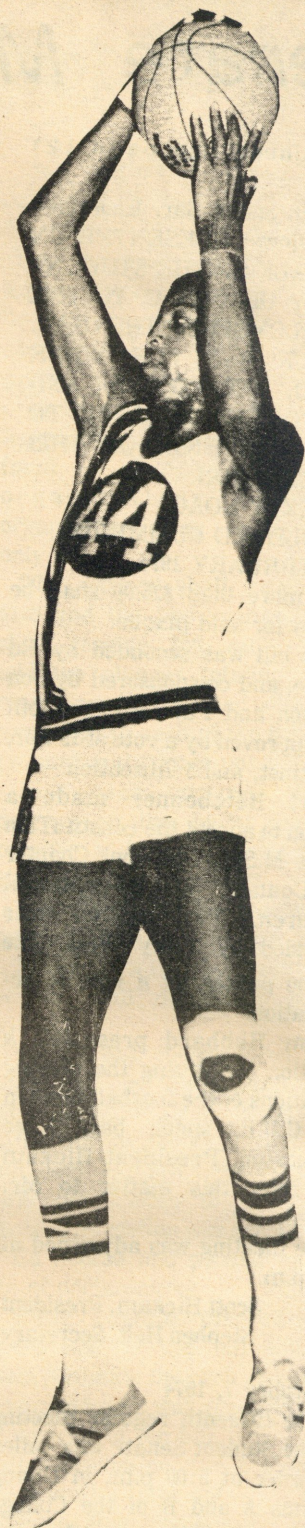
'Ro' commented on the recent upbringing of the controversy over retiring John Thomas' number stating that he couldn't see any reason for a controversy. The retiring of John's number should be first on their mind. He described John as a man who was quiet on and off the court and that he knew of no other person that represented the school more in the way they wanted it to be represented.

In reflecting on his last year and looking to the future he stated he was looking to the notional mainly.

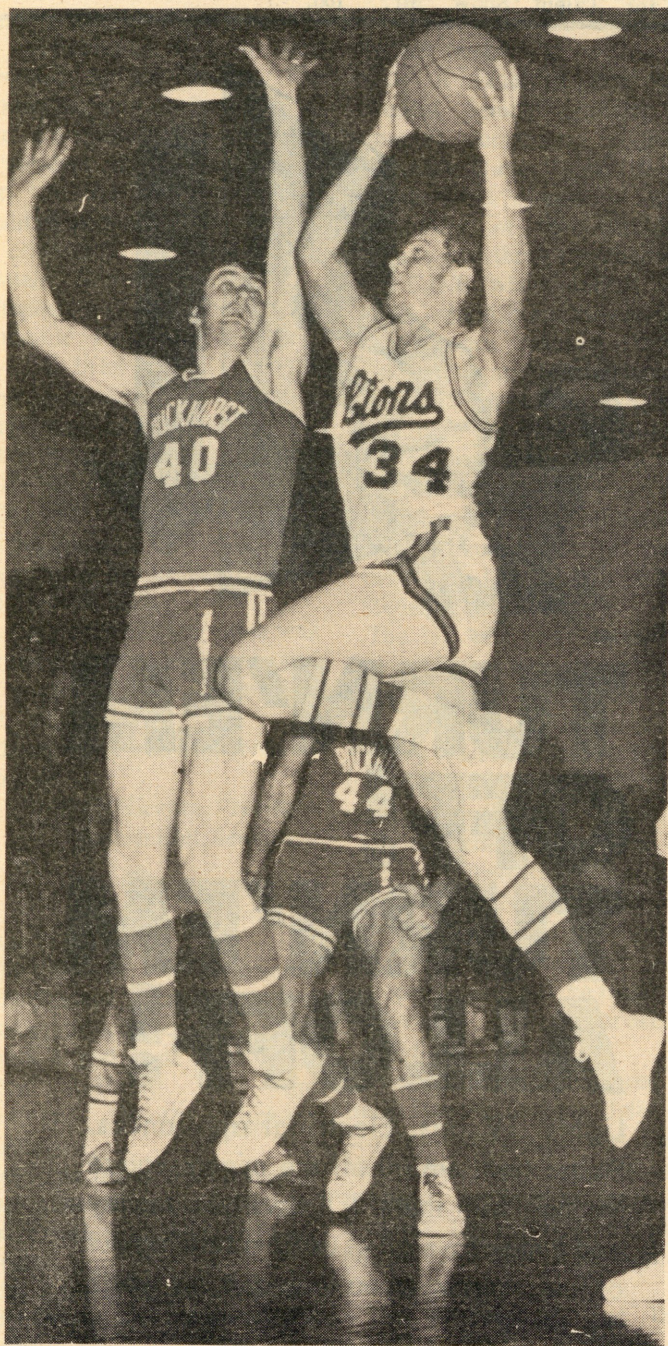
"I want to play in Kansas City. It'll finish off a great college career. After college I want to play pro ball. I don't care if it's NBA or ABA, I just want to play ball."

"If I don't get drafted I'm going to try out. Not getting drafted won't disappoint me, I'll just go to a team that I think I can do some good for and ask for a tryout. Then I'll give them my all," he concluded.

That brief 20 minute interview left a good impression on me. After going up there knowing him only from what I had seen on the gym floor and knowing nothing of the real 'Ro', I found that they were pretty well one and the same. He is really a calm type of a person that will talk to, and be friendly with, just about anyone.



'RO' IN ACTION



MIKE GOODPASTER MOVES IN FOR A LAYUP.

Soccer tryouts scheduled March 18

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Spring soccer tryouts will be held Monday, March 18, according to head coach Harold W. Bodon. All interested in playing should be at the MSSC soccer

field and dressed out by 3 p.m. The soccer field is located west of the gymnasium.

"We are encouraging everyone to come and try out for the soccer team. We are losing 12 of our

players from last year's roster and need to replace them," says Bodon. Bodon also added that "no previous soccer experience is

(Continued on page 15)

'Finest baseball team ever,' predicted for '74 by Wuch

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Missouri Southern State College appears destined to field its finest baseball team ever this spring. The Lions of head coach Ed Wuch once again obtain the two important qualities this year in which they have always had in years past — speed and quickness — and now add a very new and valuable dimension to the roster — powerhitting.

Speed and quickness certainly aid in winning baseball games and being able to slap the ball out of the park puts the "sweet icing on the cake," Wuch believes. Ken Schorer, Joe Eberhard, Mike Vaughan, and Jim Long are able

to smash the long ball any time they have the opportunity to bat.

Vaughan, MSSC's 6-0, 205-pound freshman infielder, has been slapping home-runs since he was a youngster in Little League. The former Carl Junction High School and Webb City Legion product has been known to boom the ball as far as 470 feet in a fly. He is strong, stocky, and solid and has exceptionally quick wrists and tremendous hitting power.

Southern's 1974 baseball roster consists of 33 dedicated athletes. Many have the versatility of playing at more than one position. The long list includes 14 pitchers, 11 infielders, 11 outfielders, and two catchers.

Southern has an attractive 63-game schedule on tap for the 1974 baseball program. Wuch's Lions will begin March 2 with a contest with Baptist Bible College there. Fifty five contests will be on the level of varsity competition and the remaining eight will be at the

junior varsity plateau. After playing nine games away, the Lions will host William Jewell here, March 18th.

MSSC will play 13 doubleheaders against NAIA District 16 rivals. That list will include tussles against William Jewell, Evangel, Missouri Western of St. Joseph, Southwest Baptist, School of the Ozarks, Central Methodist, Missouri Valley, and Rockhurst.

During the spring vacation, Southern will play 13 games in eight days. The Lions will leave MSSC Friday, March 8, and arrive back in Joplin, March 15.

"This will be the best ball club we've had since I've been at Southern," Wuch commented. "We appear to have several pitching prospects who have been working this winter with Steve Luebber. Steve (a pitcher in the Minnesota Twins organization) has done an exceptional job with our pitchers," Wuch praised.

(Continued on page 16)

Lions' play-off hopes smashed

Drury nips Southern, 68-64

Drury College's Panthers dealt a death blow to Missouri Southern's playoff dreams Saturday night in Springfield as they defeated the Lions, 68-64.

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

With a heartbreaking 90-70 loss in the hands of Southwest Baptist College, the Lions of head coach Frank Davis may have snapped all chances of grabbing a District 16 playoff spot. The defeat could have possibly been "the straw that broke the camel's back."

Southern has won the District 16 championship the last two years and gained deep respect from the Carr rating system. "The thing I most want to do right now is get us in the District 16 playoffs," said coach Davis. The Lions may make the playoff position due to a victory over Missouri Western, the District's top-ranked basketball club. But the situation looks dim for Southern.

Senior 6-6 forward Cicero Lassiter led all Southern charges and captured game scoring honors against the Bearcats of John Edwards, Feb. 14, producing 27 points. Lassiter hit on 12 buckets from the field and contributed three counters at the charity stripe.

Freshman Mike Goodpaster also dented double figures for MSSC, canning 12 points.

Southwest was true on 38 of 65 tosses from the floor for 58 per

cent and the Lions shot poorly, hitting only 29 of 80 attempts for 36 per cent.

The victory for Southwest Baptist College of Bolivar revenged an early season loss to Southern. On Jan. 19, the Lions edged Southwest in a homecoming district duel, 72-69.

Marymount College, ranked ninth nationally in the NAIA poll, converted some late minute charities and pushed by Missouri Southern, Feb. 2, by the fairly close score of 71-66.

Davis' Lions, with almost every player waging a battle with the flu, turned in a game performance which almost ended the Spartans' homecourt win string which now covers 45 games.

"I'm pleased with the kids," said Davis after the game. "We were playing with our backs to the wall. We had to have this game and we have quality kids who respond to this kind of pressure."

During the contest the score was deadlocked six times. The Spartans of Kenny Cochran, former Joplin High School head baseball coach and an assistant to Russ Kaminsky in basketball, held only a two-point edge, 66-64, with only one minute to play.

Lassiter directed the Lion assault with 22 tallies, banking in 10 goals and swishing two of two free throws. Sophomore playmaker Bobby Hall was the only other member of the Southern squad to finish in double figures, sinking four fielders and hitting four of four at the charity stripe for 12 counters.

Marymount's 6-4½ senior forward, Jim Hearnese, scored 21 points in the contest. He hit on eight field goals and five of six gratis throws. Lewis Bowman fired through 18 points and 6-7 Sylvester Cuyler added 13.

After the loss to the Spartans', Southern went on a three-game winning streak. Rockhurst, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, and Missouri Western were all victims of the Lions brilliant basketball tactics.

Lassiter and Goodpaster combined for 46 points, enabling the Lions to defeat the Rockhurst Hawks, Feb. 5, in a District 16 tussle, 83-75.

Lassiter cast in 11 fielders and four of nine charity tries while Goodpaster—who turned in his top point producing effort ever in a Lion uniform—ripped the nets for 14 single points at the free throw line. He flipped in three from the floor. Hall added 11 to the Southern salvo.

For the Hawks of coach Dolor Rehm, the defeat squared their District 16 record at 10-2.

It was a happy night when the Lions creamed Kansas State College, Feb. 7, at the MSSC gymnasium.

Southern, which found itself on the short end of a 46-39 halftime count, finally caught the Gorillas, knotting the score at 62-all. The Lions took command at the time when it appeared the clubs were destined to trade the lead each time down the floor.

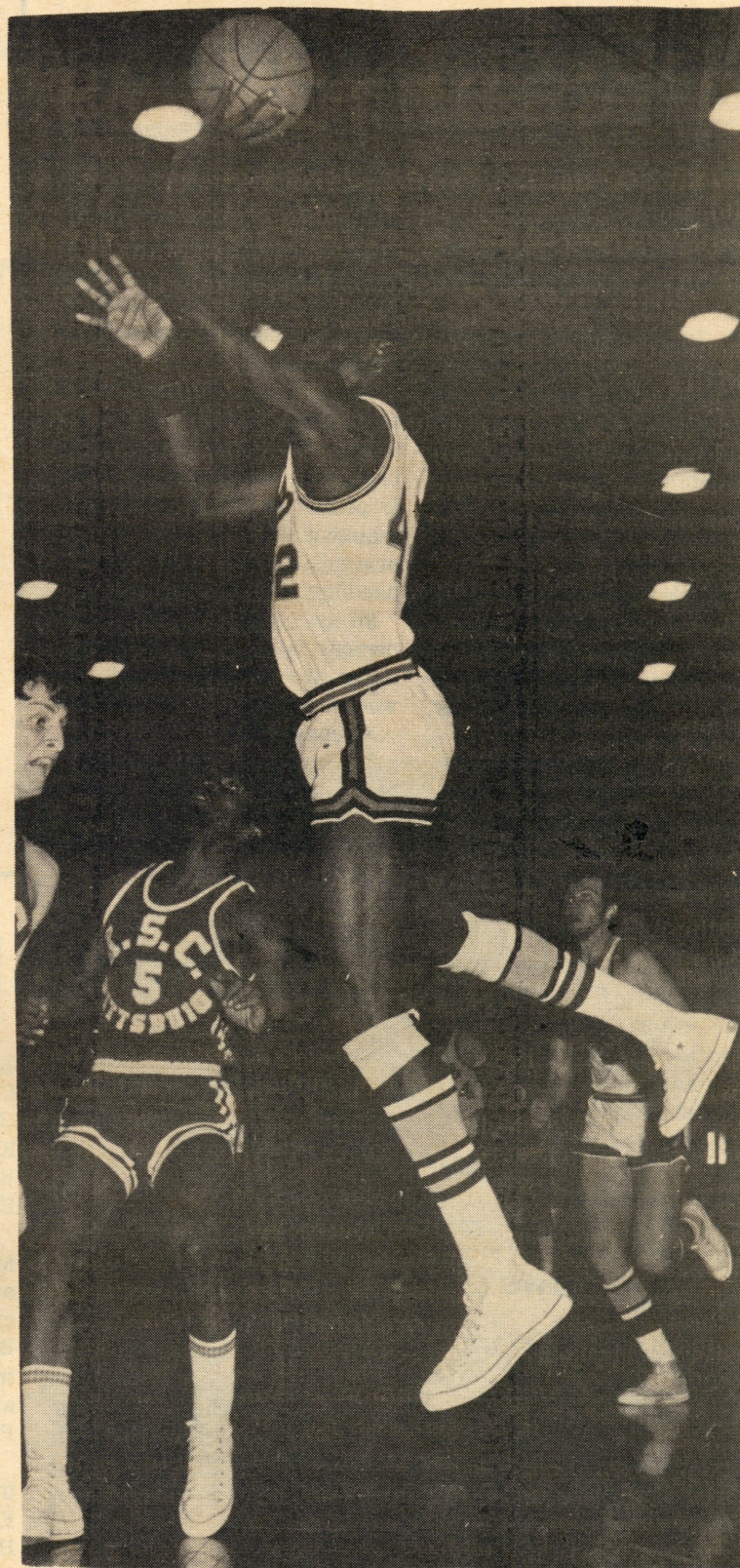
The Lions then reeled off 18 straight points to open a 91-74 bulge with 1:48 left and the Southern faithful gave their heroes a standing ovation when Davis emptied the bench at that point. At that triumphant period of the game, Lassiter had already pumped in 29 points and Ed Benton, a lanky 6-8 forward who transferred from Southern Illinois, had 26. Their 34 counters during the closing stanza were more than Pittsburg could master.

Southern, which shot only 42 per cent during the first half (16 of 38), finished with 41 of 76 for a respectable 54 per cent. Pittsburg connected on 46 per cent of its attempts from the field, hitting 38 of 81.

The Lions held a 45-31 edge on the boards, with Lassiter pulling down 17 caroms and Benton grabbing 12. Kinzer was KSC's top rebounder with eight. Benton had five assists.

"We really played some good defense during that spurt," a beaming Davis said in the Southern locker room. "The kids really played well at times tonight. We need that kind of performance again Monday night."

Southern got that kind of performance Monday night, Feb. 11, against the District's top-ranked team, Missouri Western.



ED BENTON LEAPS OVER KSCP GUARDS.

Gary Filbert's Griffons suffered a slim 74-70 loss.

Goodpaster and Lassiter led the Lions with 18 points a piece.

In addition to Lassiter and Goodpaster, three other Lions dented double figures. Mel Martin, a 6-foot junior guard, bounced off the bench to drill 12

points while guard Hall and Art Green counted 11 and 10, respectively.

Missouri Western, tasting at this time defeat for only the fifth game in 23 outings and dropping only its second of 11 district tussles, was led by 6-10 Mark Browne and 6-9 Geoff Roberts with 20 points a piece.

Spring tryouts for soccer scheduled

(Continued from page 14)

necessary. Any good high school athlete regardless of what sport he participated in can learn to play soccer."

"All that is needed is a desire to participate and then work like heck," he said.

Highlighting the list of activities next fall for the soccer squad members will be three tournaments. The Lions will first compete in the Four-State Soccer Tournament on Oct. 4 and 5. Oral

Roberts University will host several teams for its tourney, Oct. 25 and 26, and the Evangel Soccer Tournament will be on the first and second days of November.

During April, Southern will have an Intramural Soccer Tournament.

"Players should be thinking about starting a team now," says Bodon.

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Track team participates in first meet

Max Oldham's Missouri Southern State College varsity track unit opened their track season in respectable fashion, Feb. 7, competing in an indoor quadrangular track meet at Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

Joining the Lions and the host Gorillas in the four-team field were Southwest Missouri State University and the University of Missouri-Rolla.

The track meet served as a pre-seasonal test for the Southern competitors, with only six individuals participating.

Sophomore Kerry Anders garnered first place honors in the 60-yard dash, winning his speciality with a 6.4 clocking.

Freshman Calvin Vinson copped second in the hurdles and Bill Ruble placed third in the shot put. In the high jump, Carthage's Van Bennett, a freshman, cleared 6'3" for a second place finish and sophomore Keith R. Costley leaped 6'2" for a fourth place position.

Auto tech class pleases women

Women are learning about the maintenance of the car in the night class—"The Care and Feeding of the Family Car." Two nights a week women meet to learn about and work on their cars.

Mr. Roger Adams, assistant professor of automotive technology, is instructor of the class. Originally, the class was offered only one night a week, but now, with thirty-four students in attendance, the class is conducted on both Monday and Tuesday nights.

In eight weeks the women learn preventive care and some repair work. A session beginning in March, also for eight weeks, is now being planned. The fee for the class is \$15.

Basic knowledge of how to look after a car is the goal of the class. Mr. Adams stated that both men and women drivers do not really know enough about caring for their car.

Starting with some general information on the upkeep of the car, Mr. Adams then asked the women for questions and suggestions on what they would like to learn.

Printed material on car care is passed out to the students and used as a basis for the regular work in the class. Some areas covered in this work are use of

jumper cables, changing light bulbs, fuses, and tires.

One of the most important points is preventive maintenance, or how to keep from getting stranded. Each student is given a list of chief problem areas that should be checked on a regular basis.

Other things learned in the class are how to keep up the appearance of the car, buying insurance, and financing. Stress is placed on more economical maintenance of a car through preventive care, and the self-handling of minor repairs.

Minor car repairs are demonstrated by Mr. Adams. After the demonstration the women are directed to make the car repairs themselves.

The women seem to really enjoy the work, and believe they are getting more than their money's worth from the class, Mr. Adams reports.

Tax advice:

Who must file?

By BILL CUNNINGHAM
This column is intended to provide students with information that will explain and give aid to them in their involvement with the bureaucracy, paperwork, and endless rules and regulations they encounter in the "Real World".

In this section, and the next, some areas of federal tax laws will be examined. These areas are ones that may be relevant to MSSC students.

One question asked is "who must file a federal tax return?" The Major classes that would involve MSSC students are: (1) single, under 65, and your gross income is at least \$2,050; (2) single, can be claimed on your parents' income, and have taxable dividends, interest, or other unearned income and your gross income is at least \$750. (3) married, filing jointly, living together at end of 1973, and under 65, and your gross income is \$2,800.

If income tax was withheld even though you are not required to file a return, you should file to get your refund. These rules apply to all U.S. citizens and resident aliens, including those under 21 years of age. Missouri income tax law follows these same requirements.

The above rules use the term "gross income," and may be confusing. In order to determine your gross income for tax purposes, you must know what earnings to report, and what you do not report.

Areas of pertinent reportable income include: wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, fees, and tips; dividends; earned income from sources outside the U.S.; interest from savings and loan associations, credit unions, etc.; interest on tax refunds, bank deposits, bonds, notes, U.S. Savings Bonds, profits from sale of any property; rents and royalties; prizes and rewards, and gambling winnings in excess of losses.

Examples of income you do not report are: benefits paid by the Veterans Administration; dividends on veterans insurance; any payment for injury or sickness (workman's comp., etc.); interest on certain state and municipal bonds; federal social security benefits; gifts, money or other property you inherited.

These are a list of rules, by no means a complete list, that may aid in filing your return. Next issue we will discuss some deductions and exemptions. A section dedicated to the stock-market is also upcoming.

'74 baseball season previewed

(Continued from page 14)

Senior Tim Doss, Southern's Most Valuable Player during 1973, heads the pitching department this spring. Doss, a righthander who stands at approximately 6-1 and tips the scales at 180 pounds, hurled 57 innings in nine games for a perfect 6-0 winning slate last season.

Other Lion pitchers dueling for starting positions are Tim Allen,

Bob Baker, Mike Carder, Steve Carlton, Jim Hackney, Tom Hilton, Steve Ketchum, Roy Knight, Dave Smith, Glenn Williams, Bryan Wisdom, and Bob Wisdom.

Incoming freshmen on the Missouri Southern pitching corps are Baker, Bob Wisdom, Ketchum, and Carder. Baker and Bob Wisdom are former hurlers from Carl Junction and Ketchum and Carder graduated from Parkwood High School in Joplin.

Battling for top spots in the infield are Gary Butler, Joe Eberhard, Ellis Gaydou, Bobby Hall, Bill Isenberger, Phil Morgan, Carl Nitsche, Russ Selvey, and Vaughan. Selvey directed the Lion's hitting attack last year with a sparkling .348 batting average. Selvey participated in 18 games, belted 16 hits in 48 plate appearances, and tied Gaydou for the club leading

RBI total with 12.

Schorer, a sophomore, is back for another year of action. Schorer connected for a highly touted .321 batting average while Hall, a regular at shortstop last spring, hit a respectable .320.

Outfielders for this year's baseball crew are Bernie Busken, Randy Cowger, Steve Fairchild, Mark Flanegin, Skip Hale, Mike Hagedorn, Dan Hartley, Schorer, and Mike Whelan.

Long and Schorer are Southern's catchers.

Five transfer students are presently on the roster. Eberhard, Hackney, and Hagedorn transferred to MSSC from Crowder College. Hale is from Coffeyville Juco and Nitsche attended Southwest Missouri State University.

Wuch noted that some of the toughest games for his Lions will be against Oral Roberts, April 6, Mankato University, Northeastern Oklahoma, Henderson State, and Ouachita Baptist. Henderson State won the Arkansas Regional tournament last year and Ouachita Baptist took the crown a couple of years ago.

"Were looking for improvement from all our ballplayers and our record," said Wuch. "If we can win 85 per cent of our ball games, we should make it into the District 16 playoffs." Southern has placed sixth out of 15 teams in the District 16 the past two years.

All home games will be played on the Southern campus or at Carthage.

Have news?
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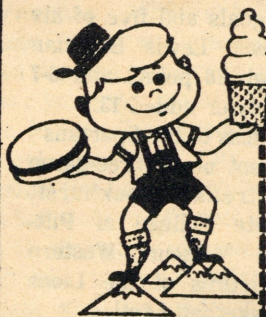


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